

SCHOOL UNREST
IN EGYPT LAID
TO TWO CAUSESToo Little Attention Given
to Policy of Carrying
Out ProgramsEXPERT SEES MUCH
ROOM FOR REFORMSGames Not Good, He Says, and
a New Interest to Escape
Business

The following is the first of two authoritative articles dealing with the Egyptian system of state education by an English schoolmaster who has had 20 years' experience in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Unrest in Egyptian Government schools is to be attributed chiefly to two causes. First, it is widely believed by Egyptians that it was the deliberate policy of the British Government to retard the educational progress of the country. Secondly, and this I consider to be the true cause, too much attention has been paid to programs, and too little to the manner in which programs should be followed.

Reforms Proposed

Every system of education, public or private, should be susceptible of improvement. If education in Egypt is bankrupt, as it has been publicly said to be, reasons can be found for so unfortunate a fact. When education is directly controlled by the state, there is an ever present danger of excessive uniformity and over-organization, of irksome interference by non-practicing officials, of a tendency to treat masters and boys as pawns. The present system in Egypt seems to have all the faults and dangers inherent in a highly organized central administration. It has the further defect of being an English superstructure built on a French groundwork.

I think that it ought to be wholly refashioned. I do not suggest that the improvements to be obtained could be shown almost at once in tables of statistics, but I think they would be organic. With devotion there ought to arise variety and interest as well as a healthy co-operation between school and school. All these qualities and many more seem to be absent here. The aim of education in Egypt has hitherto been too much to turn out civil servants for subordinate posts in the public services, too little to force the boys through a mill, too little to treat them as human beings. Military discipline has been imposed, but little or nothing has been done to introduce self-government. Accordingly when at last this unnatural discipline broke down, there was nothing to save the schools from disaster.

School Classifications

Government schools fall into three categories: Vernacular Kuttabs (three years); primary (four years), and secondary (four years), the three together forming an 11 years' course. For administrative purposes these three divisions are doubtless convenient, but I think that an arbitrary distinction between primary and secondary schools is unsound. The grouping, in many schools, the herding together of young men and boys in four years' course invites "hobnobbingness," the dangers of which have been exemplified in recent times. Perhaps two categories of schools are enough, preparatory and middle (secondary if the term is preferred), the latter with an eight-years' course might be subdivided into upper and lower. It would, when the time came for it, be an interesting experiment to employ women teachers.

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Ruler of the Pottawatomes



CHIEF SIMON KAHQUADO

Indian Peace Treaty in 1825
Re-enacted in Iowa Pageant

Centenary Spectacle at McGregor Brings White and Red Chiefs Together

MCGREGOR, Ia., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence).—"In Chicago in 1823, Sept. 26 and 27, my people signed a treaty giving our lands east of the Mississippi in trade for 5,000,000 acres of Iowa lands. The white chiefs say they give us a free ride by boat and wagon to new places. Today I come to Iowa, but I pay full price for each mile on the fire wagon."

So said Chief Simon Kahquado of the Pottawatome-Indians in speaking of his long journey by rail from northern Wisconsin to the Wild Life School at McGregor, Ia., to participate in the centenary celebration of the Indian Peace Treaty signed at Prairie du Chien in 1825. He laughed as he made the remark in his desire to show that he bore the whites of today "no ill will."

Because their forefather chiefs were signers of the celebrated Treaty of 1825, Chief Simon Kahquado and Sub-Chief Mitchell of the Pottawatomes, and Wampum, Chippewa chief, came to take part in the Centenary pageant, staged at McGregor in commemoration of the great conference held between the white chiefs and red chiefs at Prairie du Chien 100 years ago. The Iowa Heights where the pageant was staged overlooks the Wisconsin prairie where thousands of Pottawatomes, Chippewas, Menominees, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes assembled in that long ago day to establish boundaries which would stop the warring of the tribes among themselves.

In full regalia the chiefs took dignified part in the day's doings, bearing themselves with the pride of race and authority as their grandfathers had doubtless in many ceremonies in those 600 years previous to the advent of white man, when the Pottawatomes dominated all of eastern Wisconsin, northeast Illinois, northern Indiana, part of Ohio and southern Michigan. They were masters at that time of the fur trade traffic on Lake Michigan, gave the lake its name, attached their name to most of the rivers tributary to it, and more than fifty towns and cities and states. Their traditions gave Longfellow the material for Hiawatha.

The remnant of the once powerful northern tribe of Pottawatomes now lives near Lake Michigan at Blackwell, Wis., and it is here that the venerable Chief Kahquado holds sway over the few of the chosen people as did his grandfather, Chief Quits, over the many 100 years ago.

Popolo d'Italia last night stated that official conversations between the Italian delegation and the War Debt Funding Commission will be opened in October after the conclusion of the French negotiations in Washington. Meantime, no further move is likely to be taken in regard to the problem of the Italian indebtedness toward America which remains where it has now been brought.

Naturally, pourparlers of a reserved nature will continue between the two governments as formerly. As the Monitor foretold, Signor Volpi, the Finance Minister, will lead the Italian delegation in Washington. Italy will not open conversations for funding the war debt with Great Britain until after settlement has been reached with America.

CANADIAN LABOR

VETOES ARMS-CARRYING

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (Special).—By a majority of nearly two to one, the delegates attending the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress rejected a resolution favoring the arming of trade union members for protection during strikes and lockouts. It was however agreed that legislation should be passed prohibiting corporations from maintaining armed forces at such times.

The congress went on record as favoring complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs except for medical purposes.

PEACE TO RULE
ALLIES' DEBATES
AT CONFERENCEFrance Sees Good Relations
As Dominant Issue at
Meeting of League

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 1.—The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is acting chief of the French delegation to Geneva and has left Paris with Louis Loucheur, late Minister of Commerce, to participate in the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which opens in a few days before the sixth Assembly. Paul Painlevé, the Prime Minister, will also proceed to Geneva in time to preside over the first session. He will remain in Paris until after an important Cabinet on Thursday, when it is hoped to reach a decision concerning Moroccan and Syrian affairs. M. Painlevé will not stay in Geneva more than a few days.

Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, has passed through Paris on his way to the Swiss town, accompanied by Viscount Cecil, while it is stated that Stanley Baldwin, who is at present in France, at Aix-les-Bains, may appear at Geneva. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, will probably take advantage of the opportunity to have conversations with Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand on the security pact and the admission of the Reich into the League of Nations.

Doubtless it will be the problem of peace and the renewal of good relations among the European powers which will dominate the discussions. In France this gathering is considered to be of extreme importance. Attention will be fixed, not only on what passes publicly, but what passes privately. It is regarded as a French year in a special sense.

Leon Bourgeois, who is held to be the real father of the League of Nations, though unable to participate, will be nominated honorary president, while France is to be represented, besides M. Painlevé and M. Briand, by Paul Boncour, M. Loucheur and Henry de Jouvenel, Jules Pams, M. Montigny, M. Plaisant, M. Nogaro, M. Jouhaux and M. Cassin. M. Painlevé, in a declaration, comments on the privilege which falls upon him to open the assembly. It is the turn of France to preside this year, and the French Premier will speak, not merely as a French delegate as did Edouard Herriot last year, but as the presiding officer. He will, therefore, recount in the discourse the work accomplished by the Council since last December, and trace the program of the present Assembly.

It will be observed that the League of Nations comes much more prominently into the political and diplomatic life of Europe and each succeeding year is taken with increasing seriousness by European statesmen.

SIGNOR PILOTTI
TO JOIN EXPERTSItaly Explains Its Attitude on
Security Pact

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 1.—Signor Piolti, member of the juridical committee of the Conference of Ambassadors, will represent the Italian Government at the Conference of Experts in London on the proposed security pact. The reserved attitude hitherto maintained by the Italian Government in a semi-official note, was the result of uncertainty prevailing in the first phase of the negotiations. Now that the negotiations have entered a more active phase, the Italian Government has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to take a greater part in the conversations which are to lead to a conference between the allied and German foreign ministers. It is emphasized, however, that the Italian Government has not yet decided to adhere formally to the pact, such a decision being dependent upon the turn of events in the next few weeks.

UNITED STATES MAKING GAINS
IN TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICADepartment of Commerce Study Shows Important Part
Played in Argentina's Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The United States is occupying an increasingly important position, financially, in Latin-America, and playing an important part in its economic development. It is stated in the first of a new series of Latin-American investment studies made public today by the Department of Commerce.

Conditions in the English money market since the beginning of the war have compelled the Latin-American countries to look to the United States for assistance. American interests now have investments valued at about \$4,000,000,000, practically two-fifths of the total foreign investments. This represents ownership of public utilities, and proprietorship of, or participation in, such enterprises as mining, industrial plants, agricultural undertakings, public utilities and varied commercial affairs.

In Argentina, with which the report specifically deals, American participation has risen from a minor position to one of importance. Great Britain has long maintained the lead

President Opposes
Income Tax Publicity

By the Associated Press

Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 1. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is convinced that the publicity provisions of the tax law should be repealed, and it was indicated today at White Court that in December he would renew his recommendation to Congress for their abolition.

Coincident with the making public of income tax returns it was indicated here officially that the President believes that this requirement of law interferes with the collection of revenue and works to the detriment of the Government.

BOUNDARY ISSUE
STIRS IRELANDMovements of Officials Lead
to Belief That Border Is
Under Consideration

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Northern and Southern Ireland are undergoing a recrudescence of excitement about the boundary issue, probably because certain special negotiations appear in progress. At the end of last week Lord Beaverbrook arrived in Dun Laoghaire harbor on a yacht, and the Governor-General, Timothy Healy, and the President, W. T. Cosgrave, at once went to meet him. The yacht took the entire party on a cruise from which it has not yet returned.

At the same time, Kevin O'Higgins, Vice-President and Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of External Affairs, left hurriedly for London. Inquiries in official circles failed to elicit any information, but semi-officially it was admitted that the visit was perhaps not unconnected with the border question.

The general impression here is that the British Government is anxious to call a new tripartite conference between the governments of Great Britain, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland, following on the lines proposed last week by Captain Craig and intended to obviate the necessity for a report from the boundary commission.

No disguise is made of the fact that the British Government is anxious to see the border question settled. The feeling of the Free State ministers is that everything was done that could be done on these lines last year. Their opinion is

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LOS ANGELES HOST
TO STAMP FANCIERS'
FORTIETH SESSIONPhilatelists' Interest in Trading
Reflected in Difficult
Business Meetings

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (Staff Correspondence).—Stamp collectors from all parts of the United States are attending the fortieth annual convention of the American Philatelic Society. With them they have brought rare collections, and their interest in discussing, viewing and trading their stamps is making difficult the business sessions of the meeting.

The intense interest of the members in their stamps was explained by Dr. H. A. Davis of Denver, secretary of the society, as lying not primarily in the cash value attached to the stamps, but in the philatelist's more interested in "the rarity, the historic associations and the political and geographical changes that may be represented by a stamp."

"It is a matter of intense satisfaction, for instance, to know that you have a complete series of stamps showing all the political changes that have taken place in any given country over a long period of time. Furthermore, the collection of stamps from out-of-the-way corners of the globe satisfies, in a measure, the desire of adventure which most men have. It makes it easier to picture yourself being in the jungles of Uganda, for example, if you have a stamp from that country."

Balloting for the election of officers occurred prior to the convention, and was carried on my mail, with the following selection: President, A. H. Wilhelm of San Francisco; secretary, Dr. Davis; treasurer, Howard Elliott of Winchester, Mass.; vice-presidents, F. A. Kraft, S. G. Kellar and W. C. Stanb, all of Milwaukee, Wis.

CITY CALLING WATER BONDS

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The city of Coquille, which owns a municipal water system, finds the supply in excellent condition and the water pure. The system and the rates are paying off the bonded indebtedness at the rate of \$2000 annually, including all interest charges.

New Airplane
Pictures

From time to time The Christian Science Monitor is publishing new airplane pictures of various sections of Greater Boston.

The increasing use of aerial photography for city planning, zoning and forestry surveying, as well as the surprisingly different aspect of ancient landmarks and modern buildings, makes the series one of unusual interest.

GRADUAL DROP
IN BOSTON RENT
BEING FORECASTMoving Day Finds Plenty of
Apartments but Single
Houses Are Scarce

Today, Sept. 1, the new "moving day," on which many real estate changes take place, is characterized in the main by a more generally favorable outlook alike for tenant and landlord than at any other time during the past 10 years, according to several prominent real estate dealers who discussed present phases of the Greater Boston housing situation.

Particularly is the apartment house tenant likely to be better off, it is said, because there are many apartments to be rented, almost none at an increase in price, others at the old rate, and many at a lower rate brought about either by actual price reductions or by giving increased service or concessions. Even if rentals drop appreciably, as some dealers expect them to do, they will have dropped no more than other costs of living, and business among landlords, it is said, ought to remain good. Proprietors of the new higher-grade apartment houses which have been built in the Back Bay and Brookline districts, seem particularly well satisfied, and say that their properties are renting quickly and reflect general prosperity.

Predict Lower Rents
The Boston Housing Commission and the State Commission on the necessities of Life have predicted that rents will drop locally from 20 per cent to 25 per cent as a reflection of the national situation, and because of the large amount of construction recently.

There do not seem to be so many individual dwelling houses available as there are apartments, and those who have houses to rent or sell report active business. Certain concerns say that they are hard put to all the demand for houses, and the desire on the part of many people to get into the suburbs balances another movement toward apartment houses.

James D. Henderson of Henderson & Ross, agents for large apartment houses, said:

"The housing situation certainly is better than at any time during the past 10 years. The normal needs are filled and we do not believe that there has been an over-production. In fact there may be an actual shortage of apartments in the grades which rent for \$40 and lower a month. We find as well a considerable demand for the better grades of houses particularly those that furnish maid and matron service. People are moving from houses and hotels to apartments."

No Effects From Coal Strike

Mr. Henderson expected no ill effects at all upon steam-heated apartment houses from the anthracite strike, he said. Many apartment houses burn oil, he explained.

"In our new apartment houses," he said, "we have installed golf practice rooms and all sorts of other facilities where coal bunkers used to be. The elimination of coal has meant a great saving."

Mr. Henderson pointed out an interesting tendency which has taken place in the date of real estate changes. Formerly May 1 was moving day, but of late it has been postponed to Sept. 1. He believes that it will move on to Oct. 1, in order to give tenants opportunities for longer vacations, and to free the month of July from moving complications.

Forris W. Norris, president of F. W. Norris & Co., said:

"There are plenty of apartments to be had—hundreds of middle class apartments, and the tendency is clearly toward lower rents. Many landlords are giving various price concessions, and I look for at least 10 to 15 per cent decrease in prices. Buildings must be filled and I see no other way out."

Sales Reported Good

The situation in regard to sales in real estate property was explained by Walter Channing of the Channing Real Estate Company as being very good, with prices about the same.

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'Anti-Liquor Bureau Head

DR. ROBERT HEROLD
Is Advocate at Geneva of League of Nations Being Brought to See the
Dangers of the Drink TrafficACTION URGED
AGAINST DRINKLeague of Nations to Be
Convinced Its Danger
Equals That of Opium

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 1.—We must convince the League of Nations that alcohol is as dangerous as opium and that similar measures must be taken against it," Dr. Robert Herold, director of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism which is holding a congress here, told The Christian Science Monitor representative, "We shall try to approach the Council and Assembly through an international delegation with this end in view," he added.

Concerning the alcohol regime in the Colonies, Dr. Herold hopes to promote a better understanding how to act toward native races, and as regards smuggling, he thinks there should be more treaties between nations for absolute control. He hopes that the treaty concluded on August 19 last between 10 Baltic states will be the example followed. Treaties, he urged, to be of real value ought to include every country, otherwise outside would be free to smuggle.

Concerning alcohol-exporting countries, in relation with those having prohibition laws he expressed the opinion that a general rule ought to be found and applied in commercial treaties, taking into account both sides of the economic situation. He instanced the case when Iceland decreed prohibition and Spain threatened to boycott Icelandic fish unless Spanish wines were allowed to enter the country. The result was that Iceland had to give up prohibition. Mr. Herold declared that such things should not occur; every country ought to be free regarding prohibition, fearless of reprisals.

IRISH RAILWAY MEN
REFUSE LOWER WAGES

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The employees of the Irish railways who have been asked to accept a 5 per cent wage reduction, in order to assist the roads to pay dividends which were recently passed, involving great hardship on many charitable institutions and elderly persons, have refused the suggestion. The men say that the railway's manner of asking them to accept the reduction is really an attack on what is called "the hard won right of collective bargaining."

The employees demand a public investigation of the situation, claiming that the roads are not run efficiently, and demanding representation on the boards of directors. The claim is made that if the men accept a share of the losses, they should have a share of the responsibility. It is now expected that the railways will radically curtail unprofitable services, which means the closing of Ireland back very greatly in transportation. Railway nationalization is assuming great importance as a result of the present situation.

Tourists to National Parks
Break Records This SeasonDepartment of Interior Estimates Number of
Visitors to Playgrounds at 2,000,000

the park in their own machines. Many of the private motorists are carrying their own camping equipment and making use of the free public automobile camps provided by the Government in the various national parks.

Total travel to the Grand Canyon National Park up to July 30 was 21 per cent greater than for the same period last year, it was reported. The increase in tourist travel has necessitated the building of additional roads and the repair and enlargement of old highways in a number of the parks, and construction of a new hotel on the floor of the valley in Yosemite National Park which is to begin this fall will mean an important addition to the facilities for tourists.

The new hotel, the first unit of which will cost about \$300,000, according to specifications reported to the department from the Yosemite Park officials and the Curry Company, has been made necessary by the steadily increasing crowds of tourists who visit the park. During July 50,941 persons toured the park.

REUBEN B. SAMS,
NEW DRY CHIEF,
WANTS RESULTSSo Informs His Agents As
He Takes up New Eng-
land DutiesSHELDON, CAVERLY,
AND POTTER, AIDESNeed Support of Press and
Public, He Says—Sees
Better Enforcement

Assuming office today as acting prohibition administrator for New England except Connecticut, Reuben B. Sams appointed Elmer C. Potter of Worcester acting assistant administrator, change of permits to go to Harry S. Sheldon, formerly prohibition director for Rhode Island, as acting assistant for general enforcement, and held a conference with his state deputies during which he told them the results in the effective enforcement of the dry laws were what he is looking for.

Mr. Potter was formerly director of enforcement in Massachusetts, and as the other appointees under Mr. Sams will continue in office until a permanent chief administrator is named for New England. Harold Caverly, also of the former Massachusetts staff under Mr. Potter, was reappointed acting legal adviser.

Deputies Confer
With the state deputies now working under a single head, the reorganization of the prohibition forces under Mr. Sams is expected to go a long way toward erecting a dry blockade which will dry up whatever leaks still exist.

The deputies who conferred with Mr. Sams this morning were Raymond T. Sewell for Rhode Island, Jonathan S. Lewis for New Hampshire, Seth May for Maine, and Bert S. Hyland for Vermont.

Mr. Sams in announcing the appointments emphasized that the present organization of his staff was wholly temporary, and subject to whatever changes might be made in the event that he is transferred. Mr. Sams is himself only serving the New England district until Lincoln C. Andrews, chief enforcement director, finds a man whom he intends to place here permanently.

It was reported that Mr. Sams might remain in charge of the Boston office for only a few weeks, and that his leaving would mean that further changes in the New England staff would be likely.

Insists on Support

Confidence that the new unit system of enforcement will supplant the independent state officials will work for a wholesale clean-up of smuggling and bootlegging in New England was expressed by the new deputies at the conference today.

Mr. Sams said that one of the prime requisites in the enforcement of the law was that he have the moral support of the agents as well as their technical support.

"The law is being enforced, and can be enforced better," Mr. Sams told his workers. "We need the support of the press and of the public. When all people are educated to the invaluable benefits which follow prohibition, ultimate success in its enforcement will be the outcome."

Mr. Sams said that he was quite well aware that New England, being on the border, is presented with a difficult problem in enforcement, but declared that the difficulty of the problem did not mean that the law could not be enforced, but rather that the officers must work that much harder.

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has written Mr. Sams a letter of welcome, assuring him of their earnest backing in all efforts to make New England totally dry.

INCOME TAX LAW
IS CONSTITUTIONAL

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1 (Special).—The New Hampshire Supreme Court, meeting today for its September term, handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the New Hampshire law, passed in 1923, creating a tax on income from interest and dividends.

The case was an appeal from assessment of the tax under the law filed by Arthur J. Connor of Exeter and argued before the court last spring. Under the law tax collected on incomes from interest and dividends is returned, after collection, to the cities and towns from which the tax was paid minus costs of collection.

ABD-EL-KRIM TAKES
COMMAND OF TROOPS

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 1 (AP).—Apparently determined to hold out at any price until mid-October, after which the rains will make impracticable operations in northern Morocco for a modern army, Abd-el-Krim, the Moroccan war lord, personally is taking command of his forces arrayed against the French.

This information is said to have been gathered by the French intelligence Bureau at French headquarters. Although hostilities on a large scale are in abeyance, nevertheless both sides are devoting their energies to preparing for a big battle. Only skirmishes, raids and outpost clashes are taking place.

ABERDEEN BUILDING RECORD

ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Figures com-

plied from the city engineer's office show that in the last 30 months 557 new residences have been erected in Aberdeen at an estimated cost of \$1,069,819. Total for all building permits for the same period is \$2,817,192. New homes this year numbered 135, at a total cost of \$313,914.

SOVIETS RESENT
REICH ATTITUDERusso-German Commercial
Parleys Cool Off—Promised
Concessions Now Refused

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Russo-German commercial parleys have come to a sudden deadlock, owing to a reversal of the Soviet Government's attitude, which is attributed to government circles here to Moscow's annoyance at Germany's willingness to conclude a security pact and the possibility of it joining the League of Nations. The Soviet Government, according to information received at the Foreign Office, refused to make a number of concessions to Germany in the treaty now under discussion which had originally been promised to the Germans.

Thus the Communists, it is alleged, refused Germany's suggestion of German patents in Russia, although it is said that they agreed to them previously; moreover they decline to grant the promised fishing concessions on the Murman coast, and the right of the Soviet Government to operate in accordance with the Rapallo treaty.

In well-informed political circles, it is believed that Germany will endeavor to come to terms with allies regarding the wishes of the Soviet Government.

In the meantime the Communist Party in Germany, which is frequently changing its leaders, has just dismissed Frau Ruth Fischer who led the party in recent months, replacing her by the less radical Ernst Thälmann, formerly a dockyard worker and sailor. Thus the moderates in the Communist Party appear to have gained the upper hand again, but how long they will stay in the leading position greatly depends upon Moscow's consent.

HEARINGS ON CHILD
LAWS TO BE OPENED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—(Special)—The farthest point advanced in the efforts to amend the laws relative to women and children, admittedly archaic, has been attained with the Children's Laws Commission announcing it is ready to hold hearings. Since April this commission has been dealing with the need of changes in laws affecting children and their welfare and has compiled suggestions dealing with 84 proposed amendments. Subsequently, the commission has completed exhaustive studies of phases covering lack of law and defective law.

TOO MANY FILLING
STATIONS ALLEGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—(Special)—The overcrowding of the field for gasoline filling stations in this city, caused by the too free granting of permits for the erection of new stations, came up for investigation by the City Council at a meeting last night. A committee was appointed to make a study of the gasoline marketing situation existing here and to get in touch with other cities for information about methods taken to curb the multiplying of filling stations. Several requests for permits to erect new stations were turned down by the council.

World News in Brief

Buenos Aires (P)—Dr. Thomas A. B. Breton, Minister of Agriculture and formerly Ambassador to the United States, has resigned.

Mexico City (P)—The Foreign Office announces that Great Britain has accepted an invitation extended by Mexico to appoint a claims commission to settle the claims of the respective countries. It is also announced that other questions between Great Britain and Mexico will be handled through the usual diplomatic channels.

Chicago (P)—Unusual activity for the season characterized business conditions throughout the middle west in July. Reports from the Federal Reserve headquarters here showed a high rate of employment, increases in volume over last year, ample credit, and sound productive bases in every basic industry.

Havana (P)—Fifteen Chinese, confined on charges of narcotic addiction and selling will be deported to China, via New Orleans, the immigration department announced.

Managua, Nicaragua (P)—Martial law has been declared throughout the Republic of Nicaragua. President Somoza has requested the resignation of Gen. Alfredo Rivas, who is in charge of the fortress and garrison in Managua, in order to avoid a repetition of dictation to the President by military officials.

Rome (P)—One of the editions of the newspaper "Tribuna" has been seized by order of the Prefect because it contained an editorial attacking the rigid policy of repressive discipline on the part of the Fascist imposed by Roberto Farinacci, Secretary-General of that party. A few copies of the banned edition escaped seizure.

Vermont's Largest
Tree to Be SoughtPrize Contest Is Announced
by the State Forestry
Association

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1 (Special)—In order to locate the largest tree in Vermont a prize contest has been announced by the Vermont Forestry Association. A first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 have been made possible through a gift to the association from Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J. As a third prize, Burton P. Smith of Rutland offers a year's subscription to Nature Magazine.

The winners of the contest will be announced at a meeting of the association to be held in October. The tree must be in Vermont, must be living and must have a single stem which does not separate until after six feet above the ground. The circumference of the tree must be measured at a point four feet above the ground.

Measurements must be sworn to be correct and should be accompanied by a picture of the tree as well as a description of it, giving the name of the owner, the species of the tree and the township in which it is located.

B. U. DEBATERS
TO CROSS OCEANFour Other American Institutions
Have Sent Teams

An appropriation to send the Boston University debating team to England for a series of debates next April has been voted by the university financial authorities and it is a successful season on its way. The team, the debaters will carry through plans for an international trip.

James V. Giblin, Boston accountant and coach, plans to have them engage in three debates, with Oxford and London universities, and with third institutions which is not yet chosen. If the Boston University team crosses the Atlantic it will be the fifth American institution to do so. Colgate, Columbia, and New York universities have sent one team each to England in 1921 and 1922. The Boston University team has won 15 consecutive victories, and is receiving challenges from many sources. It plans to have contests during the coming season with Colgate University, Kingston, Ont., the University of Arizona, Columbia University, Syracuse University, and Boston College.

POULTRY RAISERS
START MOTOR TOUR

The annual automobile tour of the Connecticut Poultry Association which started yesterday from Storrs, Conn., will pass through Massachusetts today en route to New Hampshire, where it will visit poultry farms at Sterling Junction, Westford and Methuen.

Prof. A. W. Richardson, head of the poultry department of New Hampshire University, who has arranged the tour, plans to have the group visit several farms in the southern part of the State. The third day will be devoted entirely to sight-seeing in the White Mountains.

Zarate, Province of Buenos Aires

(P)—The Prince of Wales, on arrival here from Buenos Aires, inspected the frozen meat plants and other similar establishments before continuing his trip to Mercedes, Province of Corrientes.

Manila (P)—Sale to private interests of all Philippine Government-owned operative properties was urged by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General, in a message to the Legislature, on the grounds that the holdings show a deficiency in revenue. The message points out that unless the holdings are sold, the government will be compelled to appropriate further sums "which are unavailable. The Governor-General specifically requested that the Philippine National Bank be held under public control.

Oslo, Norway (P)—King Haakon has named Judge Gubrand J. Lomen, District Judge of the second division of Alaska, a knight first-class of the Royal Order of St. Olaf for assistance rendered to the polar expeditions of Roald Amundsen.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Special Correspondence

AS CHRISTMAS approached a friend mentioned to a group of children whose parents were wealthy that they do something for the needy little folks at the happy season of giving. Entirely unmoved, they responded, "Oh, yes, our parents give us money for such people."

The friend explained that such giving would not be their own; then she described the pleasure other children had found in giving. Soon they were joyously planning. They learned that scrapbooks were wanted by the county hospital in the ward for crippled children. Happy hours of work followed. At last the books, gay and with bright pictures, were completed. Christmas morning the little workers delivered the gifts themselves.

It was a precious experience for them! One said to a little girl leaning against pillows, "I am sorry you must spend Christmas here!" To her astonished response the answer was, "Oh, I am glad I am here! I never had a picture book before!"

Thus the wealthy children saw with opened eyes the happiness of true giving, and said the angels who are appointed to help those they had called "poor." The New Samaritans voted it their happiest Christmas.

Geneva, Neb. Special Correspondence

INDOMITABLE courage and a devoted wife are back of the success of Frank O. Edgcombe, the new president of the National Editorial Association who has made an outstanding record as an editor of country newspapers despite 33 years of blindness.

Handicapped early in his journalistic career by the loss of sight, he has refused to be blocked by the obstacle and now publishes 12 newspapers from his office here. He also takes an active part in the work of the association he heads.

His wife has helped to make possible his achievement through years of service. Whenever he needs her, she is by his side to read for him. Since the services of his wife as his reader, by which means he keeps thoroughly informed on current events in an hour set apart daily, he performs skillfully and accurately all of the varied tasks of editor who also operates a good-sized job printing plant.

He dictates his letters and his contributions to the paper, handles the correspondence, does the figuring on job work and directs the makeup of the paper. He knows all the processes of printing, where each piece of machinery is located, how it is operated and what it produces.

Mr. Edgcombe has twice won the first prize in the editorial contests held yearly by the National Editorial Association. In the association meetings, his wide practical knowledge enables him to participate in the debates, and his counsel is often evoked. His wife always accompanies him to the meetings. Each year during his travels he writes travel letters of great interest and from their content none who do not know would be able to tell that what he is describing is barred from his sight.

MACMILLAN PARTY
MAKING FAST RUN

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1 (P)—Donald B. Macmillan, returning from the Arctic with the Bowdoin and Peary, is having a record-breaking run around the Greenland coast, he reported in a radiogram received yesterday by Daniel W. Hoge of this city. The text of the message, which was picked up at Pittsfield, Mass., was as follows:

"Bound home with fair wind. Having a record-breaking run around the Greenland coast. Shall call at Holstenburg tomorrow. All well."

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GEN. LOGAN MAY
RUN FOR MAYOR

Friends Insist That Municipal Court Judge Announce Candidacy

Edward L. Logan, Judge in the South Boston municipal court, who was mustered out of military service with the rank of major general, is expected to make an announcement soon regarding the insistence of friends that he become a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Judge Logan declined to say what he intends to do as to the campaign which is already under way with Malcolm E. Nichols, former collector of internal revenue and William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds for Suffolk County in the field and Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor, requesting the election commissioners for the blank nomination petitions.

It is evident many of Judge Logan's friends expect him to enter the contest. Charles H. Cole, who served with Judge Logan overseas and who was mustered out as a brigadier general, is announced as ready to become his campaign manager. Friends of Brigadier General Cole, who had asked him to announce his own candidacy, have been assured that he will not think of doing this should General Logan become a candidate.

They have been active in state Democratic circles for several years and have been mentioned in connection with the mayoralty.

Political supporters of Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, are bringing pressure upon him to make a decision. They feel that the district attorney should come to a decision and allow his supporters to begin their campaigning.

John A. Keilher, sheriff of Suffolk County, also has considered entering the campaign and, if he finally decides to do so, it will be very soon after Labor Day.

TELEPHONE RATE
HEARING OPENEDMaine Utilities Board Hears
Plea for Advance

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 1 (P)—Presentation of the case of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which filed a petition with the Public Utilities Commission for an increase in rates, was begun yesterday. The company asks for an increase of approximately 14 per cent for various classes of service.

It is expected three weeks will be required to present its evidence. George R. Grant of Boston, general counsel, opened the case for the company. He stated that the proposed rates would be no higher than 15 per cent in the last 10 years, and most of these increases took place during the period of the World War, when the Federal Government had control of operations.

"READING WITH A PURPOSE" In the series of handbooks entitled "Reading With a Purpose" published by the American Library Association and distributed by the Boston Public Library at cost, there has just appeared No. 4, "Some Great American Books," by Dallas Lore Sharp. In this book, which is a companion to Mr. Carlton's "English Literature," Professor Sharp gives a list of 11 books which are especially expressive of American ideals and touches on each in his well-known happy manner. In the introductory pages he gives some advice on reading in general.

At the Lee mansion, Mrs. Parker H. Kemble, hostess, Mrs. Curtis Guild and Mrs. Adolphus Andrews will preside from 4:00 until 5:30. Dancing by pupils of Miss Edith Ballard will be given on the grounds of the Fabens house, and at the fountain of the Robert Hooper house Miss Margaret Boles will interpret "The Spirit of the Fountain."

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Appointed Secretary



CHARLES NICHOLS

STATE REPUBLICANS
CHOOSE MR. NICHOLS

Chelmsford Man Succeeds Mr. Martin as Secretary

Charles Nichols of Chelmsford has been appointed executive secretary of the Republican State Committee to succeed Joseph W. Martin Jr., of North Attleboro, Representative, who some time ago made known his desire to resign the secretaryship.

This announcement was made today by Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Nichols, who was formerly a member of the Republican State Committee, has long been active in Republican circles.

As legislative secretary of the Associated Industries for three years and as one of the organizers of the Republican League of Massachusetts and its executive secretary at a time when it boasted more than 26,000 active Republican members throughout the Commonwealth, Mr. Nichols has had valuable political experience and enjoys a wide acquaintance.

OLD MARBLEHEAD
MANSIONS TO OPEN

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 1 (Special)—A fete in behalf of the Marblehead Female Humane Society, established in 1816, will be held on Thursday from 11:00 a. m. until 6:00 p. m. Several of the fine old mansions in the vicinity of Abbott Hall, off Washington Square, will be open for inspection upon payment of a nominal fee. These are the Col. William R. Lee house, 185 Washington Street, built 1742; Robert Hooper house, 181 Washington Street; Judge Fabens house, Bank Square, antedating the Revolution; 1. Howland Jones house, 1822, 10 Tucker Street, and the Buhler house, 5 Tucker Street, 1750.

At the Lee mansion, Mrs. Parker H. Kemble, hostess, Mrs. Curtis Guild and Mrs. Adolphus Andrews will preside from 4:00 until 5:30. Dancing by pupils of Miss Edith Ballard will be given on the grounds of the Fab

BULGARIAN KING HONORS SCHOOL

Boris III Lauds Birth of
Culture and First High
School

SOFIA, Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The sight of a nation observing jubilantly its awakening to culture—such was the unwonted spectacle witnessed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently.

King Boris III, Alexander Zankoff, Premier, Cristo Kalkoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the Government, all had left the capital and betaken themselves to the little town of Gabrovo, in the heart of the Balkans and the center of the rose oil industry, to participate in the jubilee of the first high school in Bulgaria, established in 1835.

The King delivered the speech of the day, in the purest Bulgarian though he is a great-grandson of the French king, Louis Philippe, expressing his high gratitude to Aprilov, before whose memory he bowed. Turning to the future he said:

"May this gymnasium, the pioneer in our education, survive and prosper. May from this school issue new successors of the early pioneers, who will fortify the faith in the triumph of Bulgarian thought and the movement for enlightenment among us."

The ceremony was concluded by the conferring of degrees on the graduating class.

Asen Radoslavoff, first secretary of the ministry of education, and the man who organized the schools of Bulgaria, in an interview with the Monitor correspondent, said:

"The jubilee of Gabrovo is the greatest event in our educational history. It is a commemoration of our achievements in education, after centuries of Turkish rule. In 1835 we had only a single high school or gymnasium. Before that the system known as the cell system was our only method for the study of the mother tongue."

"Under the cell system, men who could read and write conducted private schools in their shops. Their pupils sat round them on the floor, and the master held a long stick to enforce attention."

"Those early teachers, priests, bakers and shoemakers, were national heroes. They laid the foundation of our awakening to national culture. Among these heroes was the monk Neophyte Rilsky, whose pupils scattered from Gabrovo all over the country, carrying the torch of learning."

BELGIUM, UNDAUNTED, FORGES AHEAD TO RIPE PROSPERITY

Triumph of Foresight and Self-Denial Results in a
Record of Solid Achievements in All
Lines of Industry

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—During 1923 and 1924 Belgium can point to a record of solid achievement in economic and industrial progress of which the country may well be proud. Increased efficiency has been the dominating objective in every branch of industry.

Belgium has many geographical advantages. Practically the center of Europe, a great part of the traffic of central Europe passes through the country. But all these amenities depend for their fruition upon the foresight which has led the Belgian Government to reorganize the traffic facilities which were largely destroyed by the war. Not only has it developed its harbors but it has specially reorganized its railway. Its water ways and canal systems have, too, been reconstructed in part and are in course of being further largely developed so as to be capable of coping with the increased volume of traffic.

Progress in Industry

Coupled with this far-sighted policy, the movement in the direction of practical industrial economy has made great progress. Overhead charges have been reduced and workshops planned to allow of the greatest economy in working are being equipped with the most modern machines. Many industries have been revolutionized by paying more practical attention to by-products, and the building up of auxiliary manufactures. Noteworthy among these is an auxiliary chemical industry, capable of being indefinitely expanded. The whole community seems to be actuated by a single-minded desire to set its house in order. The year 1924 was characterized by an almost complete absence of labor conflicts.

Antwerp is again asserting itself as one of the most important of continental ports. On the sea route of vessels starting on their voyages to the east coast of Great Britain, Holland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, it is the natural seaport not only of Belgium, Dutch Limburg, west and southwest Germany, north and east France, but, in part, of Switzerland, North Italy, Alsace-Lorraine, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The transit trade, as Belgium's chief invisible export has also already more than attained to its pre-war importance and will flow through Antwerp in increasing volume as the facilities are increased.

Farming Re-established

Belgium is pre-eminently an agricultural country. Of its total population of some 7,500,000 it is computed that about 1,522,000, or 21 per cent, live by cultivating the land. The newest and most expert methods of cultivation have been universally adopted, and the industry has been completely re-established. Uncultivated land is now very rare in Belgium.

The main difficulty in the way of decreasing the importation of agricultural products arises from the density of the population, which reaches 652 inhabitants per square mile, so that it is still impossible to meet the home demand for many

BIG IRRIGATION DAM IS STARTED IN INDIA

Project to Take 10 Years and
Employ 6000 Men

BOMBAY, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Mettur project for storage works on the Cauvery River in South India has at last been taken in hand, with the laying of the foundation stone by Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras. An unfortunate dispute between the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar was partly responsible for the postponement of the project for some 15 years, culminating eventually in a settlement accepted as fair to both sides.

The project, as finally sanctioned by the Government of India provides for a masonry dam 200 feet high at the deepest section. The lake formed by the dam will be about 100 miles in circumference, submerging an area of 55 square miles, and the dam alone will contain 33,500,000 cubic feet. The dam and incidental works are estimated to cost 37,500,000 rupees. The grand anicut will be about 80 miles long, and this, with the distributors, is estimated to cost 15,700,000 rupees.

The project provides for 301,000 acres of newly irrigated first crop, and 90,000 acres of second crop, and will, in addition, effectively protect irrigation from the fluctuations of supply, which have proved so troublesome in the past. The net annual revenue will be about 465,000,000 rupees, which is about 7½ per cent on the capital expenditure, while the annual value of the crops irrigated will be about 33,500,000 rupees.

The time for construction allowed in the estimate is 10 years. The plant will be electrically driven from a central station and it is estimated that about 6000 laborers will be required, in view of the local conditions. It is proposed to employ a number of laborers from the criminal settlements in the Presidency.

INDIAN TECHNICAL STUDENTS ABROAD

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—According to reports to the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, which was held at the Town Hall of Calcutta, with the Maharajah of Burdwan in the chair, 59 Indian students are being sent abroad this year to foreign countries for technical training.

The report stated that "it is a matter of very great satisfaction that our students have started 20 new factories and are in charge of several factories employing a capital of over 4,000,000 rupees."

commodities and it is necessary to restrict the export of many cereals and other foodstuffs so as to reduce the quantities which have to be imported. Field cabbage, sugar beet, hops, tobacco, flax, dairy products, are among other crops of growing importance, while with an export output of about 150,000,000 eggs a year the industry approaches an appreciable commercial asset. West Flanders and Brabant are, however, again as famous as ever for their breed of cart horses. America particularly appreciates Belgian stallions and is willing to pay a high price for them.

Horticulture has been reduced to an art, and the names of Linden, Van Houtte, Verschaffelt, and Van Geert are household words all over the world; while there is a world-wide exportation of preserved vegetables, fruits, flowers, and plants; hothouse grapes, melons, and forced strawberries having all reached a sale which roughly amounts to about 25,000,000 francs a year in value.

Belgium has made great progress in textiles and already its products are once more competing in all the markets of the world. The cotton industry was peculiarly attacked by the Germans, destroying or confiscating the machines, belting, dynamos, and accessories of manufacture, often leaving little but the walls. But the spinners and weavers were not discouraged and the plants were reconstructed on an improved footing so that there are already 1,750,000 spindles at work.

The output of coal in Belgium, which contributes so largely to the prosperity of the country, exceeded the average annual pre-war figure of 23,000,000 tons last year when 23,360,000 were actually produced. The greatest advance was made in the Campine coalfield. When the Campine areas are developed Belgium will be well on the way to being self-supporting in the matter of coke supplies. This progress is all the more praiseworthy because the Belgian collieries, like those of other countries, have undergone many vicissitudes during the last 12 months.

The Metal Trades

Belgium produces large quantities of iron, steel, zinc and copper, and has a growing export in girders, nails, tools, and finished goods. Before the war, the number of blast furnaces at work was 54, and all were totally destroyed. In October, 1924, 47 were actually afloat, while the production increased by over 30 per cent above that for 1923 and surpassed that of 1913. In short, owing to the installation of a plant of the most modern type, not only has the output passed the prewar level but lower prices can be charged than are possible in most foreign markets.

The total production of pig iron in 1924 was 2,808,000 tons, although prices fluctuated severely and profits were consequently cut. The output of crude steel totaled 2,775,470 tons, an increase of 30 per cent over the 1913 figures; while the total for finished steel in 1924 was 2,378,600; but the complete metal statistics for that year will not be ready for publication for six months to come.

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| with six-cylinder engine (Chassis) - | Now \$1185 |

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"The Gold Standard of Values"
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Reo Motor Car Company • Lansing, Michigan

SCHOOL UNREST IN EGYPT LAID TO TWO CAUSES

(Continued from Page 1)

In the preparatory schools, if budgets permit, classes should be smaller than they usually are now. During the last few years there has been an improvement in school architecture, though the new secondary school at Alexandria is not a happy example of the builder's art. But there are still too many buildings that recall either the prison or the old palace.

Lack of Real Games

Straggling houses and large rooms invite large numbers and large classes, with results unfortunate for masters and boys alike. Playgrounds on the other hand are not large enough for this reason physical exercises tend to take the place of social games, and that in a country where such games can do a world of good. I have known, in Egyptian schools, that cricketers do not attempt to preserve it amid the difficulties for many boys to get a game at all where the school is large and the playground confined. It should not be forgotten that English games have a moral value which physical exercises do not possess. Generally speaking, government school buildings have often a depressing appearance. This reacts on the boys. Cheerfulness ought always to be breaking in. It is difficult to preserve it amid the dreary and joyless surroundings. I attribute much of this state of things to early French influence. It is notorious that French schoolboys, at any rate in days gone by, lived a veritable prison life. Cheerfulness I consider to be of the highest importance. It brings with it a good tone.

In connection with these two virtues, let me say one word of the Boy Scouts movement. If scout masters can be found, scouting could not fail to be of very great service to young Egyptians. But here, as in everything that concerns boys, all depends on individuality. A weak scoutmaster, unable to lift his troop to the level of the scout ideal, might easily do more harm than good. Nevertheless, scouting is worth a trial.

Expulsion System Bad

The practice of providing for supervision by means of so-called officers is, I think, unquestionably bad. Supervision duty should be shared between the boys and the masters. In this way at least some sort of out-of-school influence becomes possible. These officers could not, of course, be dispensed with all at once, but the gradual introduction of the monitorial system should prove an unmitigated blessing. A more sympathetic mode of supervision than the present one would also help to produce a better tone. Expulsion is bad for everyone.

Headmasters have little real executive power. Much of their time is spent in filling up forms and furnishing reports. They seldom or never teach; often they do not know their pupils by sight or name. They discipline by means of punishment, but they may place a recalcitrant boy in solitary confinement or to the great disadvantage of himself and his parents, send him home for a week. This is not to build up their own staffs; this is the concern of the ministry. In a word, their duties are mechanical, and they themselves are mere officials. The result of all this is that the schools are colorless duplicates of each other. Should one school show signs of political effervescence, all the rest may be expected to follow suit.

Initiative Is Needed

A headmaster ought to be able to do something in the way of influencing his colleagues and his pupils, but how can a man influence either if he is a simple mouthpiece to whom all influence is reserved? Let him make his mistakes and learn by experience.

Assistant masters, too, are apt to become functionaries instead of remaining schoolmasters. Out-of-school influence on their pupils is probably rare and resident masters are few. The rule is for a master to give his lesson and vanish out of his pupils' ken. Heavy correction work (with 40 boys and more in a class) is a grievous burden, so too is the correction of examination papers. For one reason or another, there is disaffection among the members of the teaching staff. Steps should be taken to inquire into its causes, and, as far as possible, to remove them.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Sponge and I were sitting on the porch today waiting for the Boss to bring us our dinner.

At last he came out but with no sign of food for us—Snubs, he said, run over to Togo's house and tell him I want to see him—and don't be gone long—Lucy and I have a big surprise for you!

Wow! I was so busy trying to figure out what the surprise would be that I didn't realize how fast it was going and the first thing I knew I was at Togo's house.

It only took me a few seconds to tell him the news and then the trip home began. "My what a quick trip you made," the Boss exclaimed as we galloped into the back yard a few moments later.

Well, what do you suppose the surprise was? A big fancy dinner? Each one of us had a separate dish and it was "chuck-tall" of everything a hungry pup could wish for!

The Northern Heavens for September Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THIS has been a year of centuries, and among them tribute has been paid to the inventor of photography, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. Important as photography is in many departments, in none has it expanded our view more than in astronomy.

Niépce's achievement was in producing the first "sun-drawings," etched copies on metal plates, which yielded proofs on paper in a suitable press. Later, he joined hands with Daguerre, and the finished product of their united genius became the "daguerreotype." Examples of this beautiful form of photography still exist in many homes. Previous to the publication of the process, rumors went abroad and many persons sought to divine the secret. Among them was Sir John Herschel, who had experimented much in chemistry before he took to his father's study in astronomical investigation. He met success. To him the photographer of today owes the use of "hypo," the well-known fixing agent, giving permanence to plates and prints. He did an immense amount of work in photographic lines, and left his impress, for the terms "positive" and "negative" originated with him. It does not appear that he used the process on the stars, although there is extant a view of his late telescope, made from a negative on glass. This was in 1839; but events began to move more rapidly.

Earliest Stellar Photography

Niépce's discovery dates back 100 years; the first photograph of a star was obtained 75 years ago. On July 17, 1850, a daguerreotype plate was placed in the focus of the Harvard 15-inch telescope which was kept pointed by clockwork on the star Vega. An exposure of 100 seconds was required to produce an image. A photograph of the moon had been made earlier with the same instrument. The necessary exposure was about five seconds. When the plate process with greater sensitivity was introduced, Prof. G. P. Bond resumed stellar photography at Harvard. He obtained an interesting record of the double star Mizar with exposures of eight seconds. Vega could be taken almost instantaneously. Prof. Bond's papers, written at the time, appear prophetic of what has now been achieved. His predictions as to the usefulness of the process in stellar photography and other departments of astronomical investigation have been more than fulfilled. Only stars visible to the naked eye, that is, of the sixth magnitude, had been photographically recorded, but he was hopeful of obtaining eventually the tenth magnitude. At the present time our great telescopes show stars of twenty-first magnitude, fully 1,000,000 times fainter than photographed in 1857.

Others continued the work, but it was the advent of the dry plate which made feasible the long exposures necessary in astronomy. Under Prof. E. C. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, experiments were made in 1882; but it was in 1885 that his great work of charting the heavens was inaugurated, which has given the great collection at Harvard more than 300,000 astronomical records of the stars.

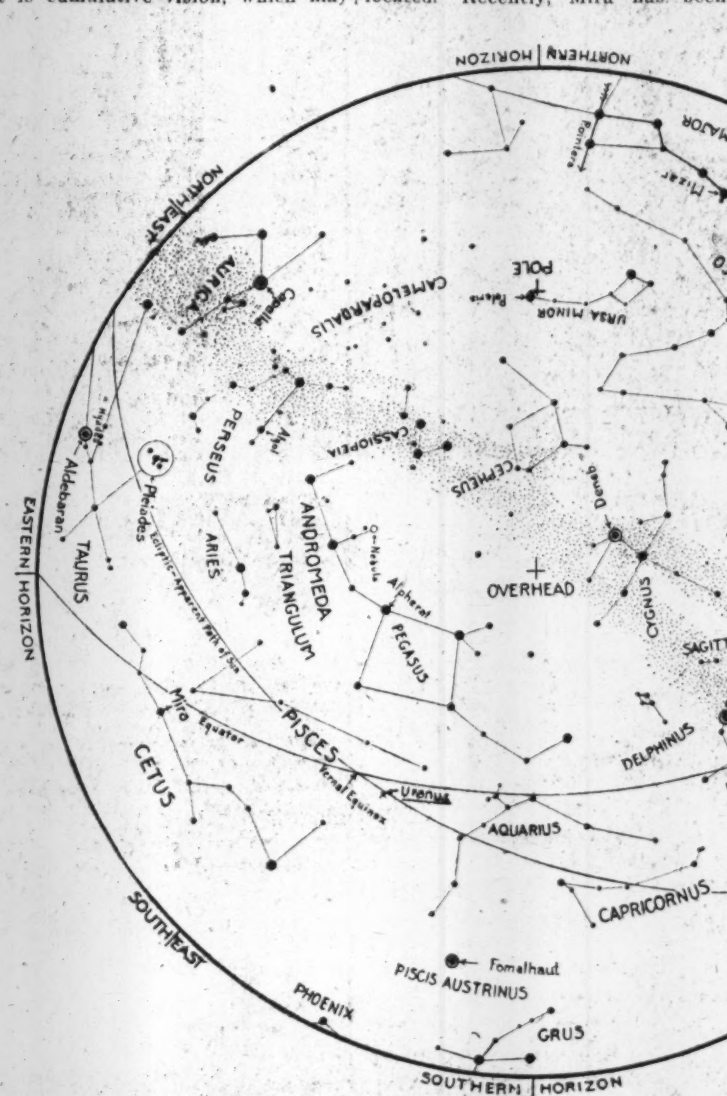
On Oct. 4, 1882, several photographers in South Africa obtained, with their portrait cameras, pictures of the bright comet of that year. This fact acted as an incentive to the astronomers at the Cape Observatory. They procured a suitable camera and lens, strapped it to a telescope for a mounting, and obtained good photographs of the comet. These pictures showed also many stars, and thus suggested the possibility of charting the heavens. From this inception came the great work of the Cape Photographic Durchmusterung, or catalogue of stars.

Use in Spectroscopy

Turning to other features of the application of photography to astronomy, we may mention spectroscopy as of first importance. In 1863 Dr. Huggins in England obtained a photographic image of the spectrum of Sirius. Although Sirius is the brightest of the stars, the spectral image was ill-defined and showed no Fraunhofer lines. Dr. Henry Draper of New York obtained in 1872 the first successful photograph of a stellar spectrum. It was of our old friend Vega, and there were four lines visible. His equipment came later to Harvard, and with improved apparatus and increased speed of the dry plate, Professor Pickering began the long task of recording the characteristics of the stars as shown by their spectra. With the prism, a wedge-shaped piece of glass, placed over the object glass, he obtained the

spectra of large numbers of stars on each plate, thus laying the foundation of the Draper catalog recently published, which contains the spectral type of more than 200,000 stars. Photography has largely superseded the eye of the astronomer at the telescope. His vision after prolonged looking becomes less acute. The photographic emulsion, on the other hand, sees more and more as the stellar rays fall on its surface. It is cumulative vision, which may

stretch from south of the zenith well toward the northeast, terminating close to Cassiopeia. We note in the east the advent of the Pleiades, rising in advance of the Hyades. Some call it "latter from its form the Great A."



The September Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 6, at 11 p. m., Sept. 22 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. In local mean time. For "summer" time, add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

continue for hours or even through several nights. Think of what photography means to the astronomer in the fleeting moments of a solar eclipse. It is undoubtedly the most efficient aid afforded astronomy since the invention of the telescope. Space forbids even an enumeration of the varied services rendered by photography to the study of the stars. Without it the far distant celestial objects would still be almost as mysterious to us as to the star gazers of primitive ages.

The Constellations

At the hours given in the caption of the accompanying map the stars Deneb and Vega are on the west side of the zenith. Below them Hercules may be found, and lower still is Corona, almost lost in the haze near the horizon. Bootes, Ophiuchus with Serpens, and Sagittarius are setting. Aquila and Delphinus are clearly visible in the southwest. The southern sky shows us Fornax of Pictoris Austrinus. Otherwise, it boasts only Aquarius, Capricornus and low-lying Grus, Pegasus and Andromeda.

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is in Sagittarius, as shown on the map. Venus is seen only in the early evening. During the month it will pass Spica about two degrees to the northward. Saturn in Virgo sets early. On Sept. 27 it is in conjunction with Venus. Mars is in conjunction with the sun on Sept. 13, and is quite invisible. Mercury will be best seen as a morning star about Sept. 11. Although Uranus crosses the meridian about midnight, it is unsuited for naked-eye observation. Neptune is always a telescopic object.

On Sept. 23, at 1:44 p. m. Greenwich time, the sun enters the sign of Libra, which marks the beginning of autumn, according to the calendar.

SUNSET STORIES

Rover's Chicken

ROVER's chicken was a tiny rusty yellow thing, that went about saying "Cheep-cheep," from the time he opened his little bright eyes in the morning, to the time when he shut them up again at night. He had lots and lots of little brothers and sisters, and they, too, went about saying "Cheep-cheep," from the time they opened their little bright eyes in the morning, to the time when they shut them up again at night.

But somehow Rover's little chicken didn't like having so many brothers and sisters. They were all so much bigger than he, and they looked at him about, and what he disliked more than anything, was the way they would all come tumbling over him when he wanted to go to sleep. None of us likes being tumbled over when we want to go to sleep, and Rover's little chicken disliked it intensely.

One day he went away all by himself, to think out what he could do about it. At first, he thought he would ask his little brothers and sisters to go away and live somewhere else, so that he could have a quiet place. But the nice cozy chicken-coop all to himself. Then he saw how dreadfully selfish that would be, and Rover's chicken felt so ashamed. But, at last, after thinking for a long, long time, he decided what to do.

"I'll go and ask Rover if I can live with him," he said. "He's a nice kind dog, and I'm sure he'll let me." So, standing right up on his two little legs, and shaking out all his tiny feathers, he said, "Cheep-cheep," and away he went.

Rover's kennel was nowhere near the chicken-coop, but the "little chicken" knew where to find it, and he knew how warm and snug it was inside, for he had been in there one day when Rover was out. He made straight for it now, saying "Cheep-cheep, cheep-cheep," all the way.

Rover was curled up, enjoying an afternoon nap, when his small visitor came cheep-cheeping to the door. He opened his eyes at once, yawned, shook himself, and then jumped up. After that, he went over and sniffed the chicken, and wagged his tail, which was his way of saying, "So pleased to see you. Come inside."

The chicken was only too delighted, for that was exactly what he wished to do; and he kept on saying "Cheep-cheep, cheep-cheep," which meant, of course, "Thank you, thank you."

A little later in the day he was seen riding about on Rover's back, and that night the two slept together.

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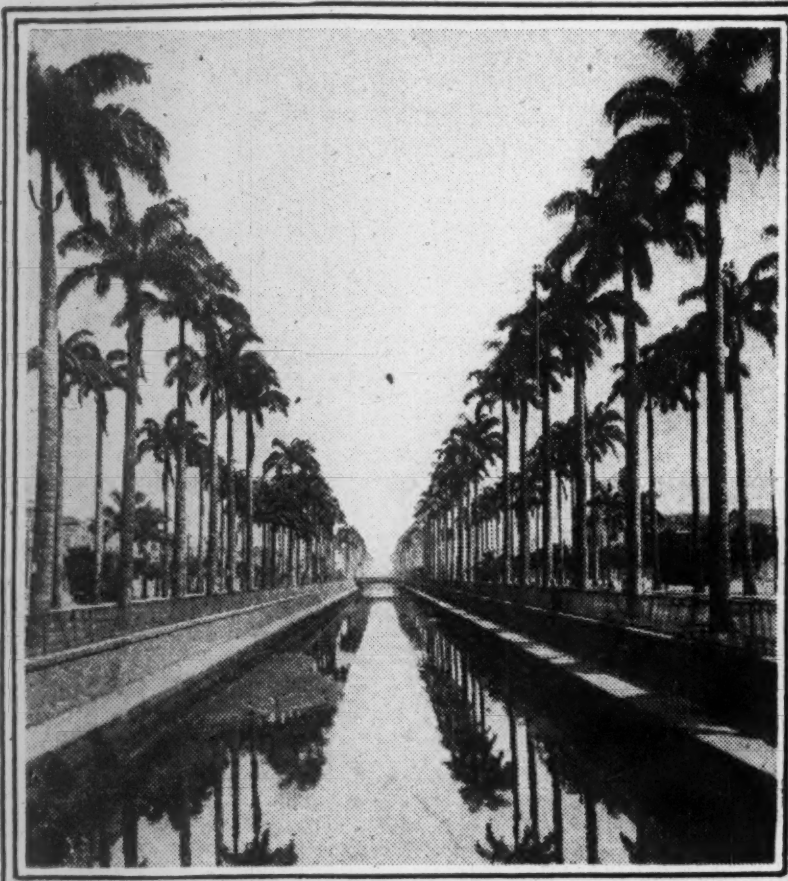
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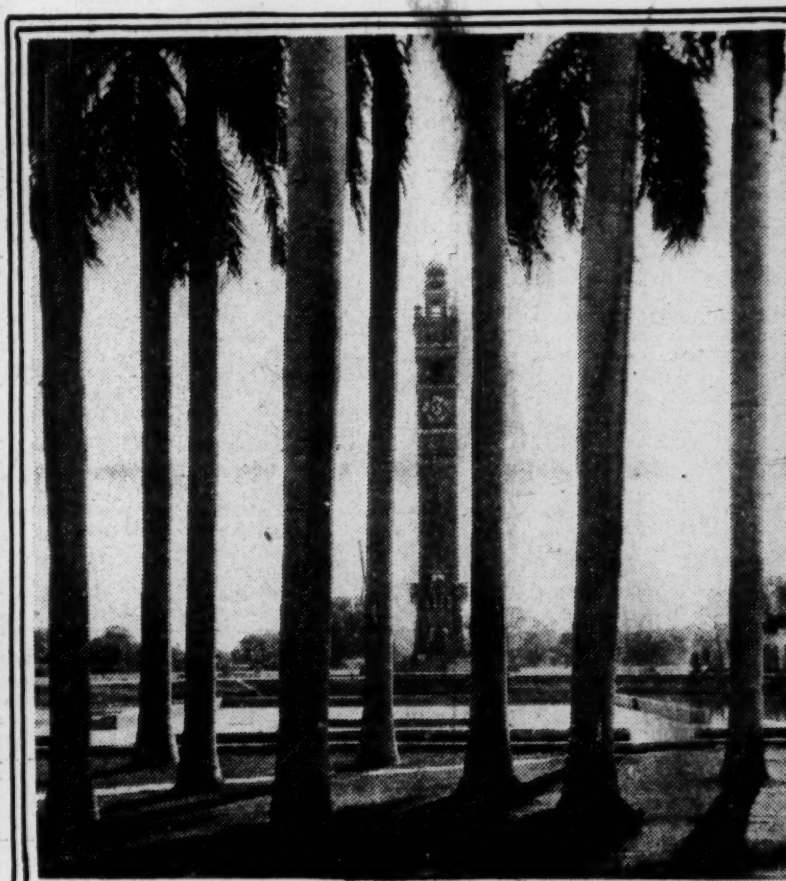
A seminary on a hay rack. Aristocracy and agriculture, during the German economic upheaval, are finding a common meeting ground, and many of the social register are taking courses in farming schools.



January, and the explorers thinking they had sailed into a broad river, named the spot Rio de Janeiro—a misnomer. But with those who since have called it City of Beautiful Views we find no fault. © Publishers Photo Service



To one, a rustic scene worthy a Millet, a sunset to inspire a Turner, with clouds that might have wandered with Wordsworth. To another, a modern hay loader at Glens Falls, N. Y. Which? © Keystone View Co.



A study in the perpendicular. Pointing its dainty jeweled finger up into the blue enamel of the Indian sky, Lucknow's clock tower dominates a maze of minarets and gilded cupolas. Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

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possible paint, varnish, stain or enamel for each surface, and the Household Painting Guide tells what it is.

The Guide service is at your local store, the store known as Paint Headquarters. It will pay you well to look for this store and follow the Guide. Save the copy of the Guide shown here for future reference.

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|---|--|--|---|--|
| AUTOMOBILES | S-W Auto Enamel | S-W Auto Enamel Clear | | S-W Auto Enamel |
| AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS | S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing | | | |
| BRICK | SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish | | | Old Dutch Enamel |
| CEILINGS, Interior | Flat-Tone | Scar-Not Varnish | S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac | Enameloid |
| Exterior | SWP House Paint | Respar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
| CONCRETE | S-W Concrete Wall Finish | | | |
| DOORS, Interior | SWP House Paint | Scar-Not Varnish Valvet Finish No. 1044 | Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain | Enameloid |
| Exterior | SWP House Paint | Respar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
| FENCES | SWP House Paint Metallic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint | | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | |
| FLOORS, Interior (wood) | S-W Inside Floor Paint | Mar-Not Varnish | Floorlac | S-W Inside Floor Paint |
| Concrete | S-W Concrete Floor Finish | | | S-W Concrete Floor Finish |
| Porch | S-W Porch and Deck Paint | | | |
| FURNITURE, Interior | Enameloid | Scar-Not Varnish | Floorlac | Old Dutch Enamel |
| Porch | Enameloid | Respar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | Enameloid |
| HOUSE OR GARAGE Interior | SWP House Paint | Respar Varnish | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
| Exterior | SWP House Paint | Respar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
| LINOLEUM | S-W Inside Floor Paint | Mar-Not Varnish | | S-W Inside Floor Paint |
| RADIATORS | Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint | | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | Enameloid |
| ROOFS, Shingle | S-W Roof and Bridge Paint | | | |
| Metal Composition | S-W Roof and Bridge Paint | | | |
| SCREENS | S-W Screen Enamel | | | S-W Screen Enamel |
| TOYS | S-W Family Paint | Respar Varnish | Floorlac | Enameloid |
| WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard) | Flat-Tone SWP House Paint | | | Old Dutch Enamel |
| Exterior | SWP House Paint | | | Old Dutch Enamel |
| WICKER | Enameloid | Respar Varnish | Floorlac | Old Dutch Enamel |
| WOODWORK, Interior | SWP House Paint Flat-Tone | Scar-Not Varnish Valvet Finish No. 1044 | S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |

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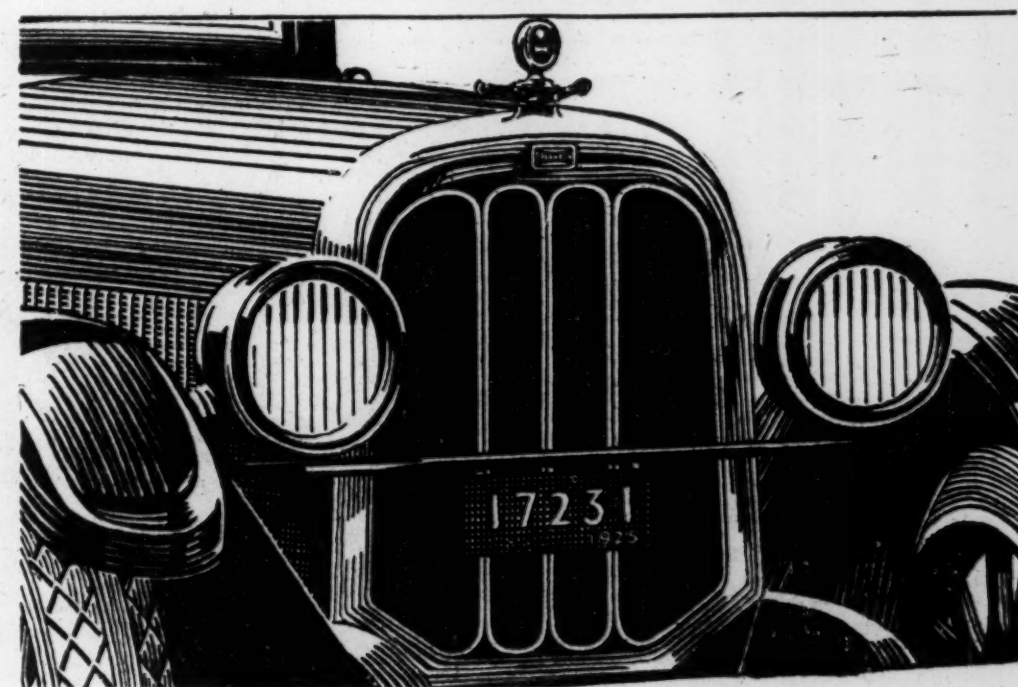
While they might have been a bit out of place as models for the old Italian painters, the Algerian mother and child will always serve as models of how to be rich by reducing wants to needs. © Publishers Photo Service



The giant Southampton taking off on its trial air cruise. On arriving in Cromer from Felixstowe it was inspected by Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Air Minister. Topical Press

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Satisfaction and Perplexity in Finding Other Women Employment

FLORENCE SPENCER—Employment, Clerical and Executive. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor read this on the door of an office in New York, and stood a moment before entering. Then turning the knob softly, she opened the door and stepped in, to find Miss Spencer sitting at her desk, the only occupant of the room.

Miss Spencer was not just the type of woman one might have pictured behind that announcement. Serious brown eyes susceptible of merry twinkles, a girlish, rounded face, a cheery smile and a cordial handshake were fleeting impressions as she proffered a chair. The visitor was soon to learn that besides the charming manner, Miss Spencer possessed deep kindness, consideration for others, and a fine courage.

The writer's surprise expressed itself in the question: "How did you come to take up this—ah—?" She hesitated, not knowing just what to name it. "Is it a profession?"

"It isn't a profession, but I have made it such in my own case," was the reply. "I feel that this office is founded upon all of my professional experience. That was my preparation for this work."

The next question was inevitable. "Just what was that preparation, Miss Spencer?"

Preparatory Experience

"That is rather a long story and of course goes back to the beginning. After college—I was first at Chicago University and then Wisconsin for special work—I arrived in New York as so many others have done, possessed of more enthusiasm and faith than cash. In fact, I had no cash at all. Soon I obtained a position with a large financial organization in Wall Street and began to collect material and build up an economic and statistical library for their information and for the use of their clients. Right there was where I got the first fundamental of all occupation—service. My activities in this library were devoted wholly to serving others."

"I acquired an absorbing desire to help my fellow beings. When the United States entered the war, I was placed in charge of the very large group of women employees of the organization. My duties with them brought me in contact with men also, and there something occurred which is closely akin to what I am doing here in my own office."

"I was asked to arrange a series of individual conferences with these employees, which established intimate relations in which they revealed to me their innermost thoughts. I learned of their joys and sorrows, their yearnings for self-development, their struggles for advancement, and their striving to adjust themselves to conditions. I faced an everlasting problem—the attempt to place the round pegs in round holes and the square pegs in square holes."

"These conferences taught me not only the needs and qualifications of the individual but the technical equipment necessary and the duties of the numerous positions in the organization. I was meeting and dealing with literally thousands of persons."

"Upon the signing of the armistice this particular work ended, and I was called upon to organize the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. As chairman of the committee which launched the idea I traveled over the middle west, meeting the leading business and professional women there. Later, I was chairman of the convention in St. Louis in 1919 at which the federation was consummated."

"Then came the most illuminating and broadening experience I ever have had. This was work with women and also in the public schools for the Government in its thrift and savings movement. Again I traveled, this time over the State of New York, meeting the home women—women who always had been in the home for many of whom were long longing for an opportunity to express outside their individualities. Often after a public meeting where I had presented my message to the community, a woman would draw me aside and invite me to her home to get into active contact with the world. These conferences frequently were the more pathetic because of the beautiful ideal the women had envisioned of the world beyond their horizon."

"Not only was my own experience enriched by these contacts, but they liberated and enlarged my capacity for understanding the viewpoint and problems of my fellow beings. Every contact had served to strengthen my conviction that in the future I should serve others in the only way that I knew how to help them. It seemed that I could arrive at it only in the employment field."

A Humanitarian

"My feeling was that there was a niche in New York that had not been filled, and that I might contribute something to the humanitarian side of the situation here. It seemed to me that a greater interest could be taken in the needs and aspirations of the individual and a sincere effort be made to help her or him to find a place in which the applicant could develop naturally and work out a satisfying career."

"I have found that sometimes a sympathetic understanding does the applicants as much good as an immediate job. Strange as it may seem, I often receive letters expressing gratitude from those who have not been fortunate in obtaining positions, but who have been helped on their way through finding someone who had a sympathetic comprehension of their situation and circumstances."

"As an instance, one man who had been an important executive at a large salary, through business changes found himself out of a job. He came to me, and now he refers to my office as an oasis."

Miss Spencer was asked if she felt that her work had been a co-ordinating factor in the employment situation in New York as a whole.

"Yes, for two reasons," she replied. "First, because satisfied applicants have been placed in positions that are contributing to their advancement commercially and intellectually; and second, because my clientele is showing a normal and steady increase in numbers. These two proofs are evidence that in some measure I am fulfilling my ideal of service to others—my paramount motive in opening an employment office."

Just then another woman entered. "Miss Spencer," she said, "can you put me in touch with a movie director? I want to write photoplays."

Miss Spencer asked quietly, "Have you ever written one?" "No, but as a child I always wanted to write, and I just know I could write a movie if I had the chance."

Miss Spencer nodded a good-by to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor with a little twinkle in her eyes, then turned her patient and sympathetic attention to the aspirant at her desk.

Miss Florence Spencer, who, after an experience of many years, first among men in the financial district and then among women of all types, has decided that for her, at least, the employment field offers the greatest opportunity of assisting people to realize themselves and to serve the world with the best that is in them.

Making the Tourist at Home in Her Hotel

TEN YEARS ago Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes of Indiana faced a situation which presents itself to thousands of women continually. However, though the problem was an old one, her solution was new.

Mrs. Hughes was left a widow with a child to support, and she had very little preparation for the difficult task. Most of her life had been spent as a wife and mother, in being entertained and in entertaining, in attending women's clubs and in making a home. She had no business training whatever. Today, nevertheless, she is the president of the League of Business and Professional Women of New York City. At the hotel where she lives and works, she acts as hostess to 25,000 women every year.

A New Vocation

It all came about in this fashion. When the necessity for action became apparent, Mrs. Hughes took stock of her talents and decided that she would find her best expression in some position which called for the tact of a hostess, the understanding of a mother, and the general, all-around ingenuity of the home maker. She had an idea for a vocation, a vocation which would bring into the modern metropolitan place a touch of intimate personal service.

She took the idea to a number of New York hotel managers and they listened politely but without interest. She was undaunted, however, and at last her efforts were rewarded. A certain hotel, now one of the best known, was at that time in process of construction. When Mrs. Hughes presented her plan to the manager, he immediately realized its possibilities and decided to try it.

At first it was frankly an experiment. One whole floor was turned over to women for their exclusive use. In addition to the usual quota of bedrooms, there was a hair-dressing parlor, a reception room and a library. In the center of it was Mrs. Hughes' office. Here she spent most of her time, devoting her energies toward making as pleasant as possible the sojourns of the hotel's women guests.

After a six months' trial, the women's labels and attached to all their clothing and linen identifies their room. Prevent laundry losses at home, school, traveling.

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Sowing Annuals in the Autumn

AN IDEA is abroad that there is but one logical period for planting annuals and that is in the spring. This is as wrong as can be, for in order to get the full good of the annual flower garden, many of the prettiest and best known varieties should be planted in the autumn. It is nature's own plan. At the end of the blooming season of the respective varieties, the parent plants scatter their seeds, and they lie dormant in the soil until the early spring, when they germinate and begin laying their root systems long before it is possible to work the ground and prepare it for planting. As a consequence, the flowering season is both hastened and prolonged by the early blooming. Because of the vigorous root development, sturdier plants result and, naturally, finer quality and greater profusion of blooms.

The blossoming period, it will be found if a record be kept of the dates when plants from autumn-sown seeds bloom, is not far behind that of plants started indoors or in the hothed in late winter or very early spring and later transplanted out of doors.

Another appreciable advantage of autumn sowing of annuals is that it relieves pressure in the springtime, when there is always more than one can do and do well, because invariably the spring weather conditions prevent uninterrupted planting operations until the actual period when all the seeds should be in the warm moist soil in order to germinate quickly. This is an urgent moment and the persuasion is to speed up the work, oftentimes at the cost of proper soil preparation and judicious arrangement of types.

For autumn planting of annuals, the ground should be prepared after the same plan as that followed in the spring, and the seeds planted just previous to the late heavy frosts.

Following is a list of annuals that are much better planted in autumn than in spring: Larkspur, cosmos, lupinus, nicotiana, agrostemma, clarkia, collinsia, godetia, gypsophelia, glia, euphorbia, dianthus, hennemannia, linum, phlox, alyssum, summer forget-me-not, antirrhinum, calendula, callistis, pansy, petunia, candytuft, centaurea, poppy, stocks, ageratum and nigella.

Sweet peas, if autumn-sown, should be heavily mulched with leaves or straw.

Five Recipes From Switzerland

Mayonnaise and Tuna Fish

Three eggs (1 egg per person); juice of one big lemon; 1 oz. butter; a little salt; 1 small spoonful mustard powder; 1 teaspoonful starch (cornflour can be used instead of starch); 1 cup of bouillon (beef tea).

Place the eggs, lemon juice, butter, salt, mustard in a saucepan and stir well over a small fire; when very hot add the starch (which has been dissolved in a little cold water) and the beef tea, and stir until it boils. Take a medium-size tin of tuna fish, put the fish into a glass dish, pour the mayonnaise over it, and trim the dish with green salad, radishes, sliced boiled eggs, beetroot, etc. Fresh boiled fish can be used instead of canned fish.

Baked Eggs

Boiled eggs; fine dried bread crumbs; a little melted butter and white sauce.

Slice up the boiled eggs (according to the number of people), place in a well-greased fireproof dish, pour the white sauce over it and cover with fine dried bread crumbs. Add the melted butter and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

White Sauce to Use With Baked Eggs

Two ounces butter; 2 tablespoonfuls flour; 1 pint warm milk; a little salt and pepper.

Melt the butter, add the flour and

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Mrs. Sherrard Willcox Pollard, the Mime Actress Who Against a Background of Plates Impersonates in Little Dramas Women of Various Types Whose Destinies Are the Outgrowth of Their Characters

Sherrard Willcox Pollard, the "Lady of the Plates"

THE "Lady of the plates" is a name which might be applied to Sherrard Willcox Pollard of Richmond, Va., whose mime dramas have been delighting New York and western audiences this year. With one of half a dozen plates as her background the dainty little figure becomes a French court lady, a Chi-

nese dancer, or a modern flapper. At the same time the soft southern drawl is replaced by incisive French accents or by pidgin English or by the forceful vocabulary of modern youth. In any one of the characters she is the grown-up child who likes to "do all the parts" of the plays she sees and who delights to make her audience see with her the imaginary accessory casts of her little plays. And each of the impersonations, although designed for amusement, tells the story of a human propensity which must be conquered in order that real happiness may be attained.

Dramas of Human Realities

With the Wedgwood figure it is greed which animates the English girl preparing for a ball. With the French marquise in the Dresden court gown, monkey on her shoulder, ribbons twisting in her eager fingers.

It is false pride and love of ease which repulses love. With the low-waisted girl in her Chinese walled garden it is lack of faith and fear to trust herself to her best impulses. She watches the spider spinning his web as she sings to her goldfish, but, mentally inert, she plays with her jade and other jewels, half-reaching out for better things but not pushing forward. "I always weep when I do that one," said Mrs. Pollard.

"Audiences prefer the modern flapper," she continued, "but that is because they understand her best. For myself, I like her least. Her talk is outrageous, like the kind of thing I hear at the country club and she forsakes ideals for pleasure, making a circle herself within the circle of the green and gold jazz plate which she adorns."

The Russian girl who has left a peasant hut to work in the ballet, preferring the rewards of fame to the

treasures of affection, comes home to the smoky cottage with its rafters lunging with peppers.

En Route to Monticello

The one Mrs. Pollard herself likes best comes last, the wife of Thomas Jefferson in the brocade gown and satin slippers in which she went from her bridal feast in Richmond up the steep slope to Monticello, her new home. The coach stalled in the snow, but fearlessly she allowed her husband to catch her up on the horse whose traces had been cut from the carriage and rode with him to the house. The little play of the pair on that evening as they were interrupted constantly by the old Negro butler gives a hint of the vision of freedom and equality which Martha Skelton caught from Thomas Jefferson and the fulfillment of opportunity which they were to seek hand in hand.

It is in this last mime-drama that Mrs. Pollard catches up the impulse which, as she says, "nags at us all until we too climb mountains and see visions and dare to do right things."

Professional Ways Learned

Many practical professional ways unknown to the amateurs are picked up at the club, such as the need for constantly taking measurements. How to use chalk in marking a pattern is also learned, and the value of a stand.

And here is one thing that I always use," said Miss Kingsford, "and hold up a thin roller padded with flannel. It is most useful when pressing sleeves and the seams in skirts where you do not want the edge of a turning to make a mark."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Arrival of the Child in Literature

WHEN the balance sheet of the last century comes to be more completely reckoned up by the thoughtful historian of 2025, let us say—it is more than likely that one of the most prominent places will be accorded to the revolution wrought during this comparatively brief span of time in the world's attitude toward the child. Of the facts of this revolution we are well aware; we realize that Rousseau was its most striking and influential herald when "Emile, ou l'éducation," in 1762, boldly reversing the general conception of education current since the days of ancient civilization, contended that the discipline imposed from without but the sympathetic encouragement of each young individuality is the only sensible ideal.

We know what an engrossing concern the development of children has become to the local community and to the nation; what vast sums of treasure and what lavish care are expended on the behalf of our youth. We see how important they are to the church, the press, and other institutions of society, as well as to the state. The shelves of any bookstore testify to the weight which publishers give to juvenile reading, and even the serious literary journals within a very few years have begun to devote an impressive amount of space to children's books. In every sphere of human interest the child has become a person of importance. But so close are we to the familiar conditions that we do not appreciate how comprehensive and rapid has been the transformation in the status of humanity's youth.

Let us look for proof of this in the realm of literature—the medium of expression in which the sentiments of any age find their most easily intelligible and enduring reflection. Two simple tests have suggested themselves recently to me in the form of contrast between our modern age, dating from the revolutions of the eighteenth century, and all former generations. The first is the fact that a little volume of children's verse, "When We Were Very Young," by the Englishman, A. A. Milne, has for some months occupied a place as a best seller. Such popularity would have been inconceivable to Dr. Johnson's age, and from his utterances on similar subjects we can easily infer how scornfully the good doctor would have fustigated against such nonsense. My other test is far more precise and sweeping: in the most complete anthology of English poetry I counted three hundred and forty-five poems for or about the child, occupying the space of about one-tenth of the entire volume. The number and relatively large proportion of these are significant, but even more enlightening is the fact that, aside from a few nursery rhymes and lullabies, not a half-dozen pieces were written before 1700, and more than nine-tenths were composed by nineteenth and twentieth century authors. These figures are almost conclusive in themselves, and as we pass in review the poetry of the past they

Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of pleasant glee,
On a cloud I saw a child,
And he, laughing, said to me:

"Pipe a song about a Lamb!"
So I piped with merry cheer.
"Piper, pipe that song again!"
So I piped: he wept to hear.

And I made a rural pen,
And I staled the water clear,
And I wrote my happy songs
Every child may joy to hear.

No lover of poetry possessed with insight need be told that these apparently simple lines bear much more than simple meanings. What the historians of literature have not told us is that with these "happy songs" came a new purpose and a new audience for poetry. For the slender volume such exquisite pieces as "Infant Joy," "Cradle Song," "The Little Black Boy," and "Nurse's Song" inaugurated hardly less than an epoch in the poetic appreciation of childhood.

Of far greater influence in awakening the age to the claims and the significance of youth there was, of course, William Wordsworth. It is not, perhaps, sufficiently realized that at least half of the nineteen poems in his first important volume, "Lyrical Ballads," are concerned exclusively or prominently with aspects of child life. Everyone knows the marvelous meaning which he drew from the simplest of incidents in "We Are Seven." Perhaps we forget the lesser known poem, "Anecdotes for Fathers," in which from a still simpler episode he derived the wisdom summed up in the last stanza:

O dearest, dearest boy! my heart
For better lore would seldom yearn,
Could I but teach the hundredth part
Of what from thee I learn.

All these and later poems of childhood (for which he made special classification in his own arrangement of his works) were but preparatory for the loftiest apologetics of the greatness of childhood ever written: the Ode on the "Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood."

Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
A six years' Darling of a pygmy size,
See, where 'mid work of his own hand he lies,
Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses,
With light upon him from his father's eyes!

See, at his feet, some little plan or chart,
Some fragment from his dream of human life,
Shaped by himself, with newly-learned art.
Rising then to the most rhapsodic heights of this sustainedly eloquent ode, Wordsworth apostrophizes the child:

Thou, over whom thy Immortality
Broods like the Day,
Thou little Child, yet glorious in the might
Of heaven-born freedom on thy being's height,
Why with such earnest pains dost thou provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke?

Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight.
However overwrought such characterization may seem to some, and it has been severely handled, not to say ridiculed, by prominent critics, this insight into the child consciousness was a revival of that blessed day when a little one was placed in the midst of the disciples and the words were pronounced, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." To Wordsworth and to Blake we must give the credit of opening the door of poetry to the claims which had long been refused. They were the inspired voices of the movement of long postponed recognition of childhood, the movement which has steadily grown until it has reached the proportions which we have noted in our time.

Having been shown the way, other poets began to arrive at about the same path. Merely to name Coventry Patmore, Christina Rossetti, R. L. Stevenson, and, strangely enough, Swinburne is to recall many exquisite verses about child life and character. In America, likewise, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, J. G. Holland, and, above all, Longfellow, "the children's poet," as he loved to be called, have made numerous enduring contributions to this poetry of joy and for childhood.

As in poetry so also in fiction the child began to arrive at about the same time. The first great interpreter was Dickens, reformer and liberator; and in range and insight, I suppose his portrayals of child nature remain the finest in English prose. American fiction, moreover, has made two classic studies of boy character, Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and Booth Tarkington's "Penrod." The culmination of this interest has been reached in our own age in the well-nigh universal biographical method employed in the novel. Certainly the large majority of the prominent long works of fiction of the past five years begin with an

analysis of the early years of hero and heroine. The emphasis is being placed just now upon the adolescent years of the characters, but the pre-adolescent period is by no means neglected; and the novelists merely recognize one of the most important aspects of contemporary thought when they study at length the vital influence of childhood upon the whole later career of the individual. It is that, coming at last to realize with comprehending sympathy the wisdom of Wordsworth's aphorism that "the child is father of the man," the world is making a valiant effort to do justice to childhood in every possible way. And this effort is being reflected in one of the most important developments of literature in any period of history—the sympathetic vision of childhood. P. K.



Aspin Hall, an Old Kentucky Home

In Old Time Kentucky

HARRISBURG is not only Kentucky's pioneer town but, as a trustworthy authority says, the oldest permanent settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains. James Harrod and his companions came down the wilderness trail in the spring of 1774. The fertility of the soil, and the numerous springs of clear cool water doubtless attracted the attention of these adventurous explorers and led them to settle amid the wild beauty of this region, uninhabited save by plentiful game, from buffalo and bear and deer to wild turkey and various fur-bearing animals.

In the now attractive city lying partly in valley, partly on hill, there is little legend and the tales of the oldest inhabitants left to suggest pioneer hardships, but the story of Harrisburg is much the same as that of other early settlements. The spot near the site of the present city where Harrod and his associates encamped was named Harrod's Station or Fort, and later known for a time as Oldtown. The fortress period was the most exciting in its history because of its struggles with the Cherokees and Shawnees. Then followed a chapter of quieter life. Reinforcements came across the Cumberland Mountains and through the wilderness from the Monongahela country on horseback or on roughly made boats down the Kanawha and Ohio.

With quiet and prosperity came leisure and the gradual development of the social life for which Kentucky is famous. Early in the nineteenth century an unattractive, treeless tract of land near two of the best known of the many springs was purchased and turned into a charming resort. Hundreds of forest trees were brought from the mountains and planted with artistic effect. Artificial lakes were made, rows of cottages built, and lovely winding walks and drives laid out through the handsome grounds and the finest hotel in the west was erected. At Harrisburg Springs, as the place was called, the flower and chivalry of the south convened to drink the waters and while away the golden hours. The old trees could tell many tales of story and romance could they but speak.

During these days, there was lived here a social life which the Civil War ended, and thus went much of that peculiar old-world grace and charm for which the South and Kentucky in particular was famous. To the time being such stately houses as Aspin Hall, a gem of Kentucky, from an eminence on the Danville Turnpike it looks down toward the town. Across the "pike" is another beautiful old place, the home of Governor McGoffin, the war Governor of Kentucky. Just beyond Aspin Hall is old Daughters College at which many of Kentucky's daughters were educated.

This community would be a good field for the relic-hunter except that the residents know too well the beauty and value of their treasures and have a loyalty that makes them cling to them regardless of their value in dollars and cents. It would be difficult for instance to induce the owner of the table on which was written the indictment of Aaron Burr, to part with it at any price. And the whole town belongs to the story that in one of the small bedrooms of an old tavern, probably no

longer standing, was concocted a part of the famous plot which afterward gave to Blennerhassett so pathetic a history. And they wear proudly the fact that it was from Harrisburg that George Rogers Clark fitted out his expedition into the northwest. But interesting as all this may be, we turn to the picturesque old-time society. In imagination we see back of each stately old house a garden with a tangle of bushes, the white gleam of a stone bench, reached by a winding path bordered by old-fashioned fragrant flowers, with perhaps a fountain tinkling, or the song of a nightingale, and always a moon. Somehow we cannot think of a southern garden without a moon, and there would be heavy odors of roses or pinks or tuberoses. Through all this walk "pleasant ghosts in lace ruffles and velvet coats, beautiful ghosts in patches and powder, shadow-shapes of youth and loveliness," the figures of true romance. Such pictures Kentucky provides in glowing contrast to the grim northern drawings in black and white and gray. Both are history; both are worthy; and both, woven into the fabric of the American Nation, make the United States of America what it proudly is.

An Emerald Scimitar

Etching the smooth white sand, transparent wavelets flick the mauve and buff pebbles of the beach. The shore line is an emerald scimitar in the hush of twilight, whose stiffness is only broken by the conversation of two gray gulls oblivious of the solitary listener on the beach. They talk in high fluted accents as they travel homeward from their diurnal quest, over the bosom of the water that is slowly swelling after the change of tides.

The laughter and reckless splashing that filled the beach with echoes during the day have died away; the echoes are hidden now in the rocky hills, whose brown flanks are lit by the last lingering rays of the sun. The only murmur heard is the lip of the waves as the water quietly touches the sand and pebbles in the half moon of the circling shore line. The waves carry as a thrill behind their caps the white and rose reflections of the clouds mirrored in the water.

Rafts that were the pirate crafts sailed by young freebooters with sword and snickersnee under the noonday sun are now tranquil along the shore. Half waterlogged, these fallen trees have been washed to the fringe of the shore, and lie inert, while their masters are preparing for their trundle beds and the happy dreams of childhood. But tomorrow, when tomorrow's sun will again range the shore, and the merry laughter of children will ring out as the heavy seas wash over the sides of their "ships."

As the summer wanes, the beach takes on a wintry air. Perfume of the sea pervades the healthful zone. There is a wholesome tang to the air, a rich flavor, an odor of seaweed, and essences of the briny deep that are wafted into the hollow of the half moon of shore line whose two horns jut into the blue-green waters rimmed with white sand, before the background of green. In the depths behind the beach, in the mainland, there are mingled all the perfumes of the forest, of mint and the strong odor of pine, and these creep toward the shore in the twilight.

The Migrant

Here feast your ears, but let your eye wander, and see one of the lesser fry. Under a leaf, or on a dancing twig, Ruffle his painted feathers, and look big. Perk up his tail, and hop between The boughs; by moving, only to be seen. Perhaps his troubled breast he prunes As he doth meditate his tunes; At last (compos'd) his little head he rears Towards (what he strives to imitate) the spheres:

And chirping, then begins his best,
Falls on to pipe among the reeds;
Deeming that all's not worth a rush,
Without his whistle from the bush.
—Octavian Pulley (1634).

Habitat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It made a discord, jangling,
Set the colors wrangling
Golden-rod in flower beds!
I fancied a country roadside where
sinuous stragglers
Fare forth like Romanies;
Blending with the tawny sod
Asymmetry wait, and nod
Their graceful, plummy heads.
I fancied a fair green forest where
lustrous wood-cressets,
Set aflame by summer's gay flames,
Send out their tender gleams
From golden-turreted citadels.
There were no discords, jangling,
There were no colors wrangling,
Golden-rod in habitat.
—Corra C. Butler.

As Evening Falls

At eve the horse is freed of plough
or wain;
And all things turn from labor
unto rest;
The scattered sheep are gathering
home again,
And every bird is winging to its
nest;
And every beast goes to his den once
more.
By hedge or hill, each mother is
aware
That little feet
Have paused in field or street,
And she will hear a knocking at the
door
And open it, and see her children
there.
—James Stephens, in "Songs From
The Clay."

"Love thy neighbour as thyself"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS designated as "the first of all the commandments" that which bids men love God with all the heart and soul and mind and strength, and he linked it with a second commandment, which he declared to be like unto it, "namely this. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." When asked by a certain lawyer, "Who is my neighbour?" Jesus answered him with the parable of the good Samaritan. This parable may be taken either literally or in its spiritual interpretation. The more common tendency is to feel that the injunction has been obeyed when we have played the good Samaritan literally. This is, however, the easier part of the command to obey. The deeper and more exacting of the two interpretations is the spiritual.

The great Master taught both by precept and by example the larger meaning of the rule of Love. He taught that one's living begins with his thinking, and that when this is made right the deeds take care of themselves. The interpretation of the source of this right thinking and its practical application to our everyday contacts with our fellow-men, Christian Science gives clearly. Christian Science begins by revealing to the human consciousness, first of all, what God is; and, secondly, what man as God's reflection must be. As we discern the true relation between God and man, we begin to perceive that the right kind of love for God includes the right kind of love for ourselves and for our neighbor. Thus we see that the command of our Master does not mean that we should love that which is un-Godlike, unlovely. The Godlike man is in reality the only neighbor we have. To love such would seem no difficult task. At times, however, one is prone to ask, But where can such a one be found?

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Taking, then, this rule whereby to work out the problem of loving our neighbor as ourselves, we begin at once in our thinking to apply it to every problem which arises in the diverse human relationships in which we are all more or less involved. Thoughts become things in daily life; and according to our thinking, so are our experi-

ences. The great Way-shower knew this so well that he went directly behind the deed to the thought which produced it. Had those who "passed by on the other side" seen man as Jesus saw him, as the perfect man of God's creating, they would have loved him, because they would have known that man never could fall among thieves. They would have gone to this neighbor and restored to him the vision of man's real self, whole and perfect, and would have sent him on his way well, and clothed in the garments of love.

In almost every circle into which we step, in home, social, or business life, we hear of the wrong beliefs about man, and men's faults are held up to view, either with regret or with spite. We attribute to our neighbor almost everything except those qualities which in reality alone belong to him as a child of God. Is it a quick temper, a disagreeable disposition, immorality, dishonesty, or any other of the myriad forms of human weakness? How many of us, either in company or when alone, pass by on the other side—take in, believe, and pass on these false witnesses against our neighbor? Far oftener does our neighbor fall among the wrong thoughts than among actual human robbers. These latter thieves may strip him of his material raiment, but greater wrong is done to him, and thus to ourselves, by accepting as true and real those seeming qualities which are undervalued from God.

Christian Science is showing us that to hold in consciousness anything about man that could not be derived from God is to bring into human experience the inharmonies which are the procuring cause of disease. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 411 of Science and Health, "Disease is always induced by a false sense mentally entertained, not destroyed." None of the mortal discords—sin, disease, death—belong either to our real selves or to our real neighbor. Thus it becomes plain that by such false thinking about our neighbor or ourselves, we harm our neighbor and ourselves, dishonor God, whose image man bears, and break the command of the Master. By a reverse process of thinking, we bind up the wounds of the one who has fallen among thieves, pour in the oil of gladness and the wine of inspiration, and bring into the forces of divine Love. By letting the Mind of the Christ dwell in us, we see God's image and likeness everywhere.

Ragweed Revelers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Oh, the ragweed parade
Is a gay masquerade,
They dance upon their toes
In yellow dominoes.

Corra C. Butler.

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AND

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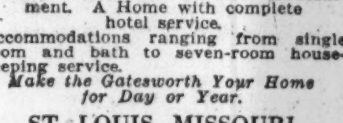
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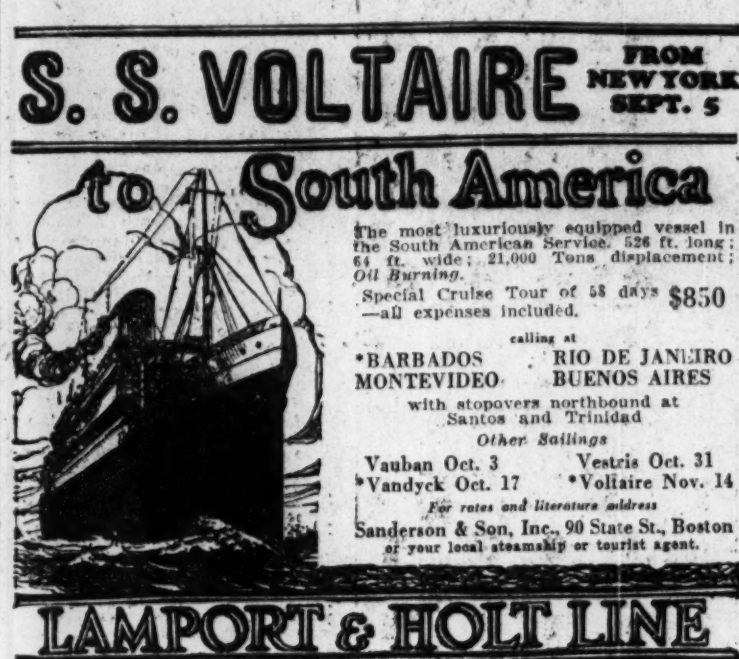
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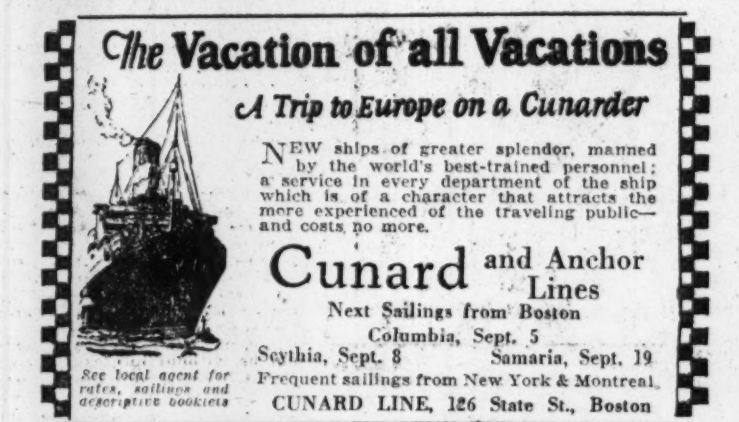
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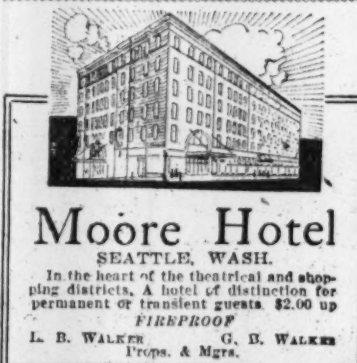


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SAIL \$1.50



Theatrical News of the World

Lady Gregory's Version of
"La Locandiera" of Goldoni

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 21.
"MIRANDOLINA," translated
and adapted by Lady Gregory
from "La Locandiera" of Goldoni,
(sometimes acted in English
under the title of "The Mistress
of the Inn"), produced by Edith
Craig at the Everyman Theater by
Edith Craig. The cast:

Fabrizio.....Henry Oscar
Mirandolina.....Leslie Frith
Pantalone.....Charles Carson
Mirandolina.....Ruth Bowen
Carpenter.....Henry Dowse
Carlo Goldoni may not have been—
nor did he ever claim to be—that he
has often been called—"the Italian
Molière," but he certainly is the
father of modern Italian comedy.
When he first began to write for the
stage, in the second quarter of the
eighteenth century, no drama was
being written in Italy; the theaters
were still controlled by comedians
of the "Commedia dell'Arte" schools,
with their traditional harlequin,
Pantalone, Columbine, and Doctor,
whose method was to improvise their
dialogues, while playing variants
upon certain familiar stock situa-
tions. Goldoni was the first of his
countrymen to perceive that the time
had come for the creation of a writ-
ten, more or less literary, national
drama. He tried his hand thereat
accordingly, succeeded beyond his
expectation, and, after many years
of persistent industry during which
something like 150 plays of various
kinds came from his almost too
fecund pen, he established at last an
Italian comedy, stabilized it, and be-
came a worthy forerunner of Piran-
dello.

One of Goldoni's best pieces—and
so far as I know, about the only one
that has found favor in an English
version—is "La Locandiera," pro-
duced not long since at Birmingham
by the Repertory Company, and now
put on for a short run at the Every-
man, Hampstead. It is a neat and
joyous little comedy, full of vivacity,
good humor and fertility of fancy,
that are the distinguishing marks of
Goldoni's work; and in the character
of the heroine, offering rare oppor-
tunity to a really capable come-
dienne.

Mirandolina is the hostess of an
inn—a clever, sprightly, adroit and
attractive woman, thoroughly "non-
chalante" as the French say, though
with an eye to the advancement of
her business—always ready to prac-
tice innocently upon her customers
her not inconsiderable powers of
allurement. There comes one day to
her inn a certain Captain Ripafiora
who, as an avowed misogynist, re-
pels his hostess' friendly advances
and returns rudeness for courtesy.
Mirandolina, piqued by this boor's
behavior, determines to wreak her
little revenge; and by pretending at
first to meet his adversary upon his
own ground and then by practicing
upon him her culinary arts, as well
as her feminine wiles, brings him
swiftly to his knees—a triumph which
she concludes by cheerfully inform-
ing her victim of her betrothal to
Fabrizio, the servant at the inn.

Written as Goldoni knew just how
to write, here is a first-rate part for
a "soubrette," the very type of
actress that the author of "La Lo-
candiera" could best serve, because
he knew them, liked them, and their
liveliness and ready wit. His kindly
and gregarious Italian nature more-
over greatly enjoyed collaborating
with and imitating his own interpre-
ters. Molière before him, and Mar-
ivaux and Beaumarchais during his
own lifetime, realized also and put
to excellent use the representative stage
value of the soubrette.

The Everyman production was not
wholly satisfactory. A comedy of this
type to "get over" must be well ac-
ted; and though much of the play-
ing here was good, some of it quite
missed the mark. Excepting that Mr.

Oscar, as Fabrizio was rather more
soulful and languorous than he
might have been, the male parts were
well done, especially that of the
boorish captain, played by Mr.
Charles Carson.
Miss Ruth Bowen proved hardly
equal to the exacting rôle of
Mirandolina. The actress did not
spare herself; she worked com-
mendably hard to win success, and
gave all that a pleasing presence and
a blithe and captivating vivacity can
give; but her goodwill was a little
overworked. Nor did the actress ap-
pear to grasp the fact that in tackling
such a man as the captain it was
dramatically fatal to employ, as she
did, Mirandolina's usual method of
frontal attack; that the only way was
to adapt herself to his character, to
be intellectual, aloof, perverse, in-
dignant, sympathetic or provocative,
as occasion might demand, until hav-
ing disarmed his suspicion and calmed
his inherent mistrust of her sex, she
could proceed quietly and effectively
to unmask her hitherto concealed
batteries.

"The Family Upstairs"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Gaiety
Theater, beginning Aug. 24, Sam H.
Harris presents "The Family Up-
stairs," a comedy of American life by
Harry Dell, staged by Sam Forrest.

The cast:
Walter Wilson.....Walter Wilson
Emma Heller.....Clare Woodbury
Louise Heller.....Ruth Nugent
Annabelle.....Theodore Westman
Annabelle.....Lillian Garrick
Charles Grant.....Harold Elliott
Herbert.....Sidney Salko
Miss Calahan.....Norah Ryan
"The Family Upstairs" will very
likely continue to be played at the
Gaiety Theater for a long while and
will doubtless earn a good deal of
money, which is not precisely the
same as saying that it is a good
play. The reason for the oncoming
popularity of this new comedy of
"American life" is largely due to the
extensive range of appeal written
into its three acts by the author,
Harry Dell. This author, aided by
the stage director and actors, has
utilized about every kind of laugh
producing device from the common-
est and most impossible burlesque
"slapstick" method to the gentlest
and most refined and sincere high
comedy scenes. Almost any taste
will surely find at least a few min-
utes of entertainment at the Gaiety
these evenings.

The play is reminiscent of "The
Show-off" and "The Pottery," but not
in the class of either when good
playmaking is in question. Mr. Dell's
characters are new, that is so far
as our ever having seen any people
like them before is concerned, and
yet they are amusing.

A good company—a company capa-
ble of handling a fine play—gives a
much better performance than the
play or stage direction deserves.
Ruth Nugent is charming in a part
that is only good in spots. This
young actress will develop into one
of the best when she has had the
necessary experience in good stock
companies to give her "the bearing
of conscious achievement," which
comes to a talented actress after she
has played repertoire. Walter Wil-
son as the father of Mr. Dell's "fam-
ily" is very amusing in a broad
way.

Theodore Westman has a comedy

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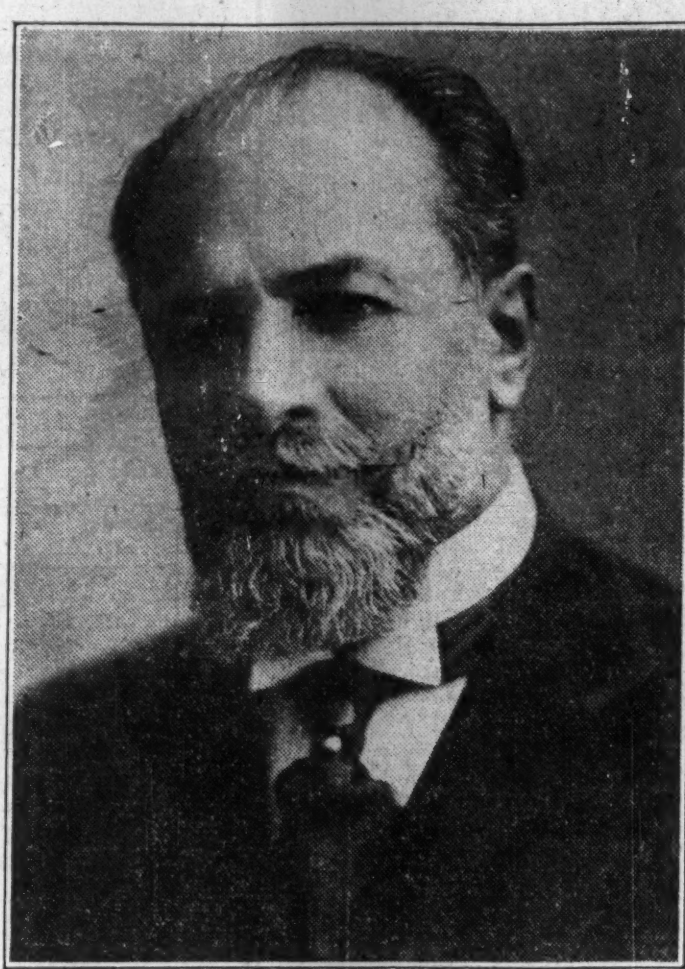
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technique that is individual, and it
will be interesting to see him some
time in a high-class comedy part.
Clare Woodbury is coming more and
more into her own as the seasons
progress. Miss Woodbury has served
her apprenticeship under the best
directors and is now an accom-
plished actress. The other members
of the cast are capable.

"The Enchanted April"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Morosco
Theater, beginning Aug. 27, 1925.

Rosalie Stewart presents a drama-
tization of "Elizabeth's" novel, "The
Enchanted April," a new comedy by
Kane Campbell, staged by John
Hayden, settings by Sheldon K.
Viele. The cast:

Lottie Wilkins.....Elizabeth Risdon
Rose Arbuthnot.....Merle Madden
Clara Carter.....Doris Carter
Lady Caroline Deane.....Helen Gahagan
Thomas W. Briggs.....Hugh Huntley
Mrs. Fisher.....Alison Skipworth
Domestic.....John Rayford
Francesca.....Adeline Rottino
Mellish Wilkins.....Herbert Yost
Ferdinand Arundel.....Gilbert Douglas
"The Enchanted April" is another
play with a first act that outshines
the two following. This dramatiza-
tion of "Elizabeth's" novel is agree-
able entertainment all the way
through, but the first act is par-
ticularly so. It would seem, how-
ever, that a clearer and more di-
rectly moving play might have been

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PROLOGUE

Constance Talmadge
in a New Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Capitol
Theater, "Her Sister From Paris," a
motion picture written by Hans
Kraly, directed by Sidney Franklin
for First National.

A capital piece of motion-picture
foolery is Constance Talmadge's
latest. It leaps lightly over the sur-
face of domestic dramas like a
well-aimed skipping stone, touching
here and there with smart little
licks, and keeping to a swift and
certain course all the way. It lacks
the bite and tang of a Lubitsch
comedy, it gains perhaps in gracious
merriment; and if it wants the nice
proportions of a Mal St. Clair picture,
it is doubtless because Miss Tal-
madge's personality has been so
admirably measured that she runs
off with every reel.

Her rôle is a dual one, that of two
sisters strikingly contrasted. As a
Viennese housewife of negligible
charm and as a vivacious dancer
from Paris music halls, Miss Tal-
madge has full opportunity to dis-
play her mimetic powers, and once
the story is under way, with the vis-
iting danseuse setting her Viennese
in-laws by the ears, the fun is thick
and furious. The Cinderella sister is
made to bloom and blossom, in fact,
to resemble so closely the girl Paris-
ian that her own household do not
recognize her. And so she takes her
likewise husband in hand and leads
him a merry chase. Before the picture
is over she has triumphed over her
own submerged self and her too
susceptible husband.

Talmadge is a delight to
watch and her charming presence
radiates continuously. Ronald Col-
man does a fine piece of acting as
the deceived husband, and George
K. Arthur adds a number of genuine
laughs. Mr. Franklin's direc-
tion is admirably conceived and
executed, and the photography is of
a high order.

Cecil de Mille Starts

His New Film Venture

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Colony
Theater, "Hell's Highroad," a mo-
tion picture by Ernest Pascal,
adapted by Leonore Coffee and Eve
Unsell, directed by Rupert Julian
for Cecil de Mille.

Ordinarily the credit side of the
ledger should come first in taking
stock of picture performances; yet
in the case of Cecil de Mille, who
starts out in his independent pro-
ducing venture with a film labeled
"Hell's Highroad," just the reverse

occurs. Because so much can be
expected of the man who produced
"The Ten Commandments," who has
nearly 50 films to his name that are
important for one reason or an-
other, whose touch has helped to
shape a galaxy of stars on the road
to success, the disappointing facts
of this newest picture from his
studio are ahead of the reassuring
ones. If the catchpenny title used
for this film is any indication of the
policy Mr. de Mille intends to ad-
vocate for his newly organized pro-
ducing unit, then he stands honestly
confessed toward a small town
market and as such it must be his
own concern.

More egregious is the failure to
back up Leatrice Joy, his charming
and capable star, with anything
more helpful than the story so baldly
sketched out of whole-cloth for her
initial step under his independent di-
rection. There are situations aplenty
in "Hell's Highroad," many of which
might be worked into an absorbing
whole. But as the picture runs, all
sympathy for the characters of the
piece is sacrificed to make the plot
do the old Sardou stunts. Miss Joy's
labors are all wasted on the part of
the girl who lets a love of money
step ahead of her natural affections
for her husband. Her final revenge
on a husband weaned away by Wall
Street is shallow, tawdry. It goes
without saying that the production
is well calculated to catch the eye,
to the inclusion of yet another de
Mille costume ball with expensive
trappings. Edmund Burns is a con-
vincing husband, and Robert Ed-
son, Julian Faye and Helen Sullivan
are featured members of the cast.
Mr. Julian's direction and photo-
graphic effects are often admirable,
but somehow or other the picture
seems a rather profitless affair.
R. F.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The open-
ing of "Captain Jinks" at the Martin
Beck Theater, New York, is an-
nounced for Sept. 8.

"All Dressed Up," by Arthur Rich-
man, will open at the Elmer The-
ater, New York, during the week of
Sept. 7.

Sue MacNanamy has been engaged
for "Gunpowder," which Gene Buck
is producing.

Reginald Barlow will be in the cast
of Maxwell Anderson's "Outside
Looking In" coming to the Green-
wich Village Theater, New York.

"The Patsy" in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 28

BARRY CONNERS' new comedy,
"The Patsy," with Clairborne
Foster featured, opened the
new season at the LaSalle Theater.

The cast:
Mr. Harrington.....Peter Lang
Mrs. Harrington.....Lucia Moore
Grace Harrington.....Mary Stills
Patricia Harrington.....Clairborne Foster
Billy Caldwell.....John Dicks
Tony Anderson.....Herbert Clark
Here is a well planned and
brilliantly written domestic comedy,
dealing, in a tolerant spirit and with
good-humored comment on human
nature, with a bickering family in a
minor American city. It deals so
successfully with universal traits,
and is so human and downright, that
it might easily pass for a play of
New England or of the middle west.
It is somewhat too much in one key,
but it has a wide variety of incidents
and easy, well pointed and amusing
speech.

Miss Foster acted at the LaSalle
last season for months in "Apple-
sauce," another of Barry Connors'
plays, and the author and Miss
Foster's vis-a-vis, Allan Dinehart,
were so pleased with her playing
that "The Patsy" was devised for
her. Their faith in the young ac-
tress is justified, for she gives a
lovely performance, marked through-
out with evidences of well-considered
intention, and supported
throughout, in all moods, by au-
thority born of study and experience.
It would be difficult, indeed, to find
a substitute for Miss Foster in this
rôle, though it is "actor proof" in all
respects.

The Harringtons are a family of
modest means, living in a com-
fortable house of no distinction. The
head of the family is an aging
traveling salesman for a wholesale
grocery house and comes home in-
frequently and unwillingly. He is
easy-going, and hardly does he
get his foot into the door when he
is made the victim of the tempers
and unreasonable demands of his
complaining wife and his selfish
elder daughter, Patricia is, in the
slang of America, the patsy, and
while she attempts to serve as a
buffer between her father and her
mother and sister, she protects him
none at all and herself catches all
the blows aimed at him.

Patricia has long had a soft spot

in her heart for Tony Anderson, an
Italo-Scandinavian youth of fine
character, but her sister wins an
engagement to him. Almost as soon
as he has compromised his future he
becomes infatuated with Patricia,
who, much put upon, sets about, with
the whole sympathy of the spec-
tator, to steal him from her sister.
She contrives to interrupt an ap-
pointment and anger the sister, who
breaks the engagement. But as soon
as the sister sees which way the
wind is drifting she makes a des-
perate attempt to reinstate herself
in Tony's favor. In this she fails
and must take, for better or worse,
another boy she once had jilted.
This story is slight enough. The
charm of the play lies, of course, in
the treatment of the narrative. That
treatment is expert and sure-handed
and the result is a workmanlike and
entertaining little comedy. It makes
no pretensions to greatness, nor even
to importance, but it is good the-
ater and is destined to make its way
into general favor. Plays come and
quickly go; players linger through
seasons and decades. So, the thing
of greater interest with regard to
"The Patsy" is Miss Foster's behavior
in it. That is entirely to her credit.
There is a first rate performance
by Peter Lang as the father, and
though she is somewhat too restless
of movement, Lucia Moore draws to
the life the character of the mother.
The boy Tony is played with an am-
using moonstruck air by Herbert Clark,
who is suited, by nature rather than
by training, for his pleasant task.
Mary Stills draws with success the
character of the disagreeable sister.
The play has been staged with
skill by Allan Dinehart, who is as-
sociated with Richard Herndon in
the management of the comedy.
O. L. H.

Rollie Peters has been engaged as
leading man for "The School Mis-
tress," by Henry W. Savage and A.
H. Woods. Ann Harding has the title
rôle.

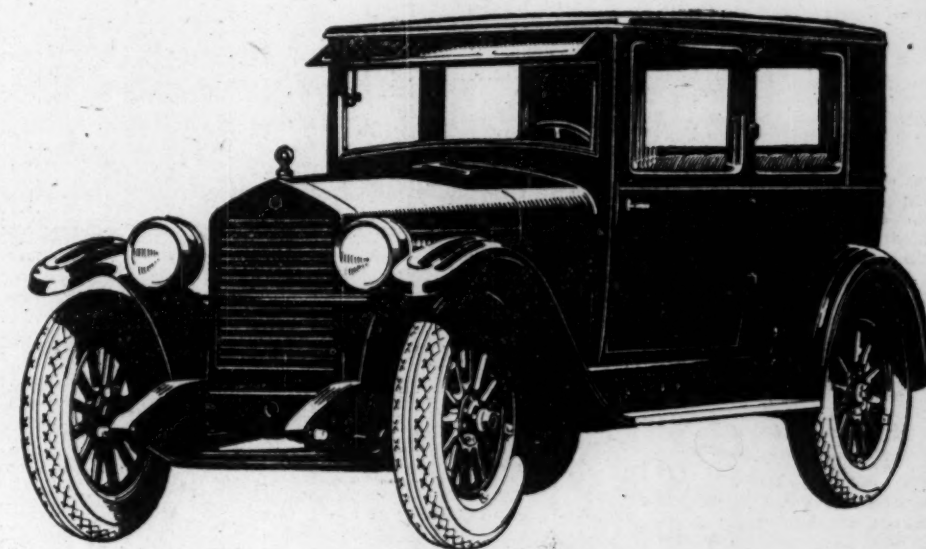
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The twenty-fourth Universal Peace Congress is in session in Paris to continue until Sept. 6.

The Paris Peace Congress

On the initiative of the International Bureau of Peace, whose headquarters is Geneva, the Paris congress unites in its commission of organization for the first time a number of large international associations which support the various peace societies. In previous years the congress has met in Luxembourg, in London, in Berlin, at Basel, and other places. The European branch of the Carnegie Foundation, presided over by M. Justin Godard; the International Committee of Democratic Action, which is led by Marc Sangnier; the International Syndicalist Federation of Amsterdam, of which the secretary is M. Outgeest; the Union of International Associations, which is directed at Brussels by M. La Fontaine and M. Paul Otlet, and various other organizations will participate. Moreover, for the first time political parties, such as the French Radical and Radical-Socialist Party, the Republican Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, have co-operated in the preparation of the congress. Similar initiatives have been taken in Germany, and it is understood that the Reichsbanner, which has at least 3,000,000 adherents, will be officially represented. Herr Loebe, President of the Reichstag, will be present. Obviously, this is a manifestation in favor of peace of first-class importance and the Government of M. Painlevé has promised its benevolent assistance.

There is, of course, no desire to turn the congress into a governmental body, but if the governments cannot exist without the support of the peoples, the peoples cannot ignore their governments.

One small point which, nevertheless, has its significance is to be noted. When the congress was held last year in Berlin, foreign delegates were exonerated by the German Government from fees for their visa. Reciprocity is, it is understood, to be practiced by France this year.

There has been an ardent propaganda for the success of the present congress, and although some difficulties have been experienced, there appears to be a greater resolve for peace now than at any time since the war.

One of the criticisms offered is that the congress, in spite of its name, is not sufficiently international. To this it may be replied that there are few European countries which have not announced their adhesion. It can hardly be expected that Far Eastern countries, such as China and Japan, should send delegates to a congress which lasts only a few days. As for America, it is believed that its co-operation is simply a question of time.

The date was fixed deliberately immediately before the opening of the annual assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. The Assembly has perhaps a more official character than is pleasing to everybody. But the congress which precedes it is entirely popular, although it welcomes official recognition.

The first and the most important matter for discussion is the pacific settlement of international disputes; and it cannot be doubted that a clear expression of opinion on this subject by the congress will help the statesmen in their task.

There cannot be any rivalry between the different organizations which have the same impelling purpose—the impelling purpose of establishing peace permanently among men.

Interesting facts have been disclosed in the course of the brief inquiry conducted by the sub-committee of the Senate Public Lands Committee into conditions in and about Yellowstone National Park. It is unfortunate, the desire presumably being to ascertain the truth regarding these conditions, that personal animosities should have been allowed to cloud the real issue involved. There is but one actual issue. That is as to the right of the public to the free use of the reservation, limited only by those reasonable rules which will insure against monopolistic abuses and against individual or corporate profiteering at the expense of visitors and tourists.

There have been persistent complaints in official quarters, it seems, by those who insist that the administration of Superintendent H. M. Albright, who has been in charge for more than six years, has been improperly influenced. There also have been unofficial complaints from time to time. But when it is remembered that over 130,000 persons have visited the park since June 15, it is not really surprising that some of these go away bearing resentment because of the restrictions imposed. Thoughtful and considerate persons who have traveled far and who have had some experience as hotel guests or as temporary sojourners in automobile tourist camps, are familiar with the tendency of many such travelers to ignore, or to resent, even the most reasonable regulations imposed by those in charge. Experience and observation combine to impress the conviction that reasonable and unselfish persons regard such rules as having been made for the benefit of all who enjoy the privileges afforded, as well as for the protection of the property dedicated to public uses. It is not they who often complain of the severity of such rules.

It has been claimed, and perhaps unselfishly, that the entrance fee charged on automobiles is too high. No private tourist automobile is allowed to enter Yellowstone Park until a registration charge of \$7.50 has been paid. This is the first count in the complaint lodged against the management of the reservation. But to this Superintendent Albright replies that the matter is one over which he has no supervision. "The automobile entrance fee," he says, "is a matter of departmental policy closely related to the financial policy of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget, and this is all the discussion the subject needs here. It brought in \$216,000 to

the revenues of the park last year." He seeks to make it appear that the camping rules are liberally construed, and that despite statements to the contrary made by witnesses at the hearings, tourists may camp in the park wherever they please, except at certain points where the view is protected for the benefit of all alike.

The public should not lose sight of the fact that Yellowstone Park embraces a territory as large as that of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. Eighty per cent of the area is heavily wooded. In the park there are, according to Mr. Albright, 20,000 elk, 2000 deer, 800 buffaloes, 500 moose, 600 big-horn sheep, 400 antelope, and hundreds of bears and other animals. Natural wonders abound. This park, like others similarly set apart and maintained, is dedicated forever as a pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people. But it is realized that this enjoyment by the public cannot be assured without the observance of somewhat strict regulations. These rules must be made to apply to tourists as well as to those individuals and concessionaires who offer to serve them.

It is not to be wondered at that the acts and policies of those responsible for the enforcement of even reasonable rules there have been criticized adversely. The public is not always just in its insistence upon claimed individual privileges. It would seem, however, that Mr. Albright might call, if there is need of their testimony as character witnesses, some of the thousands of appreciative Americans who visit Yellowstone every summer. They, undoubtedly, would speak approvingly of the policies which have so long been followed in the administration of the park's affairs.

There has been, this summer, an unusual amount of naval activity in the Baltic, and if

The Naval Gap in the Baltic

the famous dictum of the German strategist, von Clausewitz, that war is but a continuation of national policy is to be accepted, as in most cases it should, then the military or naval maneuvers of the different powers may be regarded as indications of what those policies are. War games, whether on land or at sea, are not conducted merely for the sake of giving the military or naval forces something to do. Usually they reveal what the diplomats in executive power are thinking about. Some years before the World War, at the instance of Lord Fisher, it was said the British Navy gave up its annual winter cruises in the pleasant waters of the Mediterranean and confined them to the rough and foggy regions of the North Sea. This meant, as was later revealed, that the British and French authorities had agreed that in case of a war with Germany the French Navy would concentrate in the Mediterranean, while the British would guard the northern coasts of France, an arrangement that promptly came into play in August, 1914.

Since the World War the naval situation in the Baltic has changed more radically than that in any other sea. Before 1917 it was dominated by two imperial navies, those of Germany and Russia. Since that date both those forces have practically disappeared, leaving, in a strategic sense, a vacuum. Now the question arises who is to fill that space. In the natural course of events it cannot continue empty.

As was to be expected, the British forces were first on the scene. While the independence of Finland had been regained partly with the aid of a small German Army contingent, the other Baltic border states later acquired theirs under the aegis of British gunboats, and while American recognition of these new republics was withheld for some years, that of Great Britain was granted with relative promptness. Even little Danzig has been able to obtain financial credit in the banks of London.

Since the armistice and the destruction of the German fleet, important squadrons of the British Navy have made extended cruises in the Baltic, and this year the division sent there was larger than ever. The Russian news agency, Rosta, has taken this cruise as an occasion to send out alarmist reports that Estonia had leased the islands of Dagoe and Oesel, which command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and Leningrad, to Great Britain for use as a naval base. This has been denied by both Great Britain and Estonia. The same agency has also asserted that at the behest of Great Britain the Government of Denmark has had blasted out a deeper channel through the Great Belt, the widest entrance to the Baltic from the North Sea. But this work, the Danish authorities reply, has been executed solely as an aid to commercial shipping.

During August the Swedish Navy held in the Baltic its most extensive maneuvers since 1914 with the King in highest command. On the lessons learned will depend the proposals for reorganization that are to be submitted to the next Riksdag. Finland has already made appropriations for the building of a new fleet, but its purposes, like those of Sweden, are purely defensive. With French financial aid the Poles are planning a naval port at Gdynia, near Danzig, which is spoken of as the Toulon of the North, and it is clear from all these manifestations that the future naval status of the Baltic is far from settled.

Newspaper accounts of the continuing strike of the employees of a transfer company which seems to have monopolized practically all of the baggage-handling business in New York City, contained, a few days ago, the laconic statement that "only the public is worried" because of the inconveniences caused by the complete suspension of the company's activities. As between the employing concern and its truck drivers and checkers, on the one side, and the patrons who are obliged to depend upon the company for service, there seems to be a wide gulf fixed. The company, apparently assured that it will be able to maintain, perhaps indefinitely, its monopoly of a profitable business, waits hopefully for the time

when its striking employees will be compelled to accept the wage and working terms which it seeks to impose. The operatives, feeling no obligation to the public, seem determined to continue their peaceful boycott as long as possible, and to yield only when compelled by lack of funds to give up the contest. With enviable complacency they allow the public to do the worrying.

This indifference to the rights of those in whose service both the company and its employees have enlisted seems to mark nearly every contest between monopolistic or quasi-monopolistic corporations and the wage earners employed by them. Having been permitted, by circumstances or through the granting of concessions, to gain control of some branch of public service from which competition is excluded, the welfare of those dependent upon that service is too often made secondary to the consideration of profits. Workers, likewise, too often fail to remember that in engaging in occupations in which the public has rights which must be respected they, at least theoretically, are under a moral obligation to continue that service without willful or arbitrary interruption.

It should not be forgotten, either by those who serve or those in whose behalf such service is provided, that the public has a continuing though an undefined interest in every utility which operates by sanction of the state or city, or which enjoys protection of the laws. It would be vain to contend that the only interest in coal-producing properties, in railroads or street car lines, in telephone, telegraph, electric light, or water-power plants, is that of the stockholders and employees of such enterprises. The public possesses an intangible right to continued service of the kind and upon the terms originally contemplated, subject to changing conditions of cost. But the right of the public is tangible or ascertainable in the sense that it may reasonably be demanded that all differences in regard to wages and working conditions between franchise holders and monopolists who enjoy special privileges and their employees shall be settled peaceably and without serious interruption of the service nominally or actually promised to be rendered.

It is only within recent years, comparatively speaking, that state and national control of public utilities was attempted in the United States. Every effort along this line has been stubbornly opposed by franchise holders and monopolists. But the advance has been steady, nevertheless. The trend of popular thought is toward even more complete supervision of all such utilities, simply that the heretofore undefined rights and interests of the public may be protected. Possibly the day is still far distant when absolute ownership of coal deposits, oil-producing areas, the carrier systems, and all other essential utilities, will be insisted upon by the public, but that day will be only hastened by the continued obduracy or indifference of those who desire the privilege of serving, either as the representatives of employing capital or as wage earners.

Perhaps it is not a fact, if the truth were known, that it is only the public that worries when strikes, or threatened strikes, interrupt the usual and orderly course of business. The public is not without recourse in such emergencies. Its power and ability to act effectively has too often been proved to leave serious doubt as to what steps should be taken whenever ordinary regulatory measures fail.

Editorial Notes

While doubtless American women visitors to England feel justified in uttering complaints relative to the alleged annoyances experienced by them at British ports because of the new British customs duties on silk fabrics, their troubles are as nothing compared to what American dolls must endure! For dolls, that is to say, are being subjected to the most minute scrutiny by officials in their endeavor to ascertain just what part of them is silk and what is not. A study of the rules governing imports discloses some fascinating facts. For instance, dolls' eyelashes are admitted duty free, whereas, on the other hand, whiskers on toy cats are dutiable! It is not surprising that much amusement is being manifested by the British public regarding these regulations, and it is more than possible that they will go the same way that the ruling—issued during the war—went, when dolls' eyes were put under the ban, and duty levied on them, on the ground that they were "blown glass!"

"Before you invest, investigate"—this excellent recommendation, which is being broadcast by the better business bureaus in every section of the United States, would, if universally observed, do much toward substantially decreasing the \$1,000,000,000 which, present evidences indicate, will be paid by the American public during 1925 to operators of fraudulent stock schemes, promoters of sandy oil wells and financial wizards. The cost of credulity in 1924 is said to have gone well over the billion-dollar mark, and it appears that this year will constitute a close runner-up. A piece of good advice is never to invest money in a hurry or at the instigation of someone who insists that unless the purchase is made at once the security will be unobtainable tomorrow. An old maxim says that there are always larger fish in the sea than the one you did not catch.

At this season, when almost every year the feat of swimming the English Channel attracts considerable attention in many sections of the globe, it is interesting to note how important favorable conditions are toward rendering any attempt a success. Indeed, without such it may safely be said the feat will always remain impossible. With them, however, as the years go by, there seems no reason why the present time record of 16 hours and 33 minutes—set by the Argentinean, Tiraboschi, in 1923—should not be bettered by a large margin. The crawl stroke has been used for continuous swims of fifteen to seventeen hours, and it should not take an expert in this method more than twelve hours to cover the distance between the two coasts. When once a woman has swum across these treacherous waters, therefore, the contest may narrow itself down to which—man or woman—shall hold the time record for the swim.

Only the Public Is Worried

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In the Steps of Shakespeare

By MARY STEWART CUTTING JR.

A Sunday afternoon with nothing to do, and London decked with sunshine. A perfect day for a leisurely stroll, but where should one seek pastures new? Indoor exhibits did not entice, nor did those of Wembley make appeal. London is full of delights for the explorer—odd corners, and twisted streets with sudden turnings, hauntingly suggestive of ages past. But this day called for adventure that was different. Then what more fitting than a ramble in the steps of Shakespeare along the historic Bankside? What more delightful than to lose one's self in that romantic day?

The little guide book holds an intimidating proposition. The beholder must take with him a vivid imagination to rehabilitate the drab dryness of the present with the lively romance of the past. But I spurned the guide book! Imagination could not fail to live in treading the ways once familiar to the great bard.

Hopes high, I set out to find some vision of him remaining—to become, with it, part of another century for one afternoon. I walked along the Embankment, over Blackfriars Bridge, slowly, looking out at the beauty of the Thames, and the swiftly moving river craft. That primed for the fairy tale of the city Shakespeare knew, I left the bridge, and went through a little subway into the past's enchantment. It was like the awakening from a dream, that first glimpse—a shocking reminder of today, unprepossessing and commercial. A little house of the seventeenth century, with flowers growing about it, and festooned over its blackened balcony, produced the first thrill, obliterated in a moment by a cocoa factory just beyond, which faces the site of the vanished Swan Playhouse.

It was an afternoon of fantasy that could not be rebuilt. Everything once was. Now hydraulic, gas, and electric light companies are the symbols of dwellings that domiciled joyous bands of merry entertainers. The view of St. Paul's is there, just as the guide book states, but gone are the playhouses, the bear gardens, housing the sport much thought of in the Elizabethan era, and the Inns, "Elephant," and "Crane." In a few cases, alleys preserve the names, and in a measure some of the old-time contour.

I went along the Bankside, a narrow, curving thoroughfare, lined on the river side with docks that stretch into the Thames. Debris was littered all about—splintered boards, tin cans. To the right, warehouses and sagging two-story houses were dingy with modern grime. Two men in shirtsleeves leaned against a rickety door, recalling sharply by contrast, doublet, hose, and ruff, the colorful costume of the ancient day. No suggestion of the past could be nourished there for long. The present exists in makeshift structures for the trade that plies its course over the dismal wharves.

The day was beautiful, and I would not be daunted by disappointment. I had gone to find Shakespeare, and I would find him. In other wanderings among London's treasures of bygone days, some immortal thing had lived—some touch of commonwealth, linking that time with ours. Surely a spot so reminiscent of the great master would bring forth his human note!

I turned from the Bankside into Bankend, a short, irregular length of street dating back to Queen Elizabeth, and was confronted by a man, a woman, and a small boy on a bicycle. They eyed me pleasantly, as I hesitated.

The man and woman spoke eagerly together. "You're lookin' for Shakespeare's theater, ain't you? Just around the corner, you'll find the tablet. So many comes and doesn't see it. It's a shame to miss it. Just around the corner!"

It was a nice gesture of fraternity of interest, and I went on cheered in my quest for the site of the Globe Playhouse, the most celebrated theater the world has ever seen. I passed by an endless, grim, brick wall, scanning its darkened surface.

Suddenly the boy on the bicycle was by my side. "That's it," he said, pointing to a bronze tablet just above me on the wall.

Erected in 1909, it held all there was of modernness, glistening and glaring in its newness. It pictured, among its multiplicity of detail, the Globe, and a medallion-bust of Shakespeare.

I had thought it would be impossible to look unmoved even upon this tablet, marking the place of Shakespeare's greatest triumphs, this spot sacred above all others to his genius, where youth, beauty, and fashion first viewed the dramas that delight us still—"Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and that host of others. But the last ray of hope of finding a vestige of him here glimmered not. I stood, not on the

one-time Maid Lane, leading to Horseshoe Alley and the river stairs—when Shakespeare lived, a quick approach by boat from London to the theater—but on Park Street, a sound pavement under foot, and gazed at a piece of metal upon a stretch of dreary brick! The long ago could not come back.

I turned sadly to wend my way through the remainder of what was once known as "The Liberty of the Clerk," and retraced my steps to Bankend. The man and woman stood just where I had left them in front of a little, very old house. At least 300 years—they announced it with pride.

They were pleased at being asked and so friendly, that I inquired if I might look inside. The woman's manner changed rapidly. At once she was the hospitable but apologetic housewife, as she ushered me into the sanctity of the "front room." It was a grand affair; they had a piano and crayon portraits.

"Florie, my daughter, 'as just left today," she said. "She's been stoppin' with me in this room ever since the baby came, and the place isn't to rights yet. Florie's my married daughter. 'Er's a picture of the baby."

She beamed as she handed me the photograph from its framed position on the piano. It was a startling picture of an infant resembling a balloon inflated to a high degree of pressure.

The next room was living-room and kitchen combined—a neat little place, prettily arranged, with a corner cupboard in which bright-hued cups hung, and a tiny coal range set into the chimney piece. Across the little yard, I was taken, to observe the convenience of the washing sink, under its roof of big, worn, old tiles, curving at the edges. The whole place was spotless.

Back in the kitchen, the woman said, "Ain't we got a nice 'ome for working people?"

I emphasized agreement, and told her she looked too young to be a grandmother, at which she grew voluble, and launched upon her life's history.

Two years older than I, she laughed, indicating her husband. Then she pointed to a photograph on the wall, taken in their courtin' days—a dim, stiff likeness of a tight basted girl, and an uncomfortable looking young man in Sunday best.

She told about the disapproval of the neighbors in regard to the disparity in age, and her own melancholy. She recited anecdotes of their three children, and lamented that the daughter not married had gone out for the afternoon. The whole family regretted her absence, for according to father, mother and brother (who all spoke at once) Margaret had acquired herself with surpassing histrionic success in a "Sir Roger de Coverly," given by the school.

Florie lived near by—if I could only wait—she might come in at any moment.

It was over soon, this glimpse into a humble and happy home. As I departed, I slipped a coin into the woman's hand, "for buyin' somethin' pretty with it," I said, "because you're so young." She was pleased, but did not wish to take it, though she finally gave in.

"You'll come again, won't you?" she asked, as I emerged into Bankend.

I thought about this little family as I walked through Clith, a street, which a railroad bridge spans, hiding the sunlight. Past warehouses, adding to the unsavoriness of the quarter, and through bending turns I came to a seat in a little green inclosure. The brightness of a London summer evening enveloped earth and sky. It was a peaceful spot in which to rest, but only for a moment; the little boy, breathless, stood before me. He gasped a few words before words came—he had run after me all the time.

"Mother," he said, holding out a fair-sized envelope, "wants for you to please accept this. She hopes you won't be offended, but will you keep it to remember us by?"

In the envelope there was a photograph of the daughter, Margaret, dressed in the costume of the "Sir Roger de Coverly."

An afternoon spent in the steps of Shakespeare, with nothing remaining but evidences of trade to mark the sites where once stood hostel and playhouse that helped to make him famous. No hint of him apparently enduring. And yet, I found him, found him in a common bond of human comradeship. Even if the romance of the Globe Playhouse had persisted intact, I could not have come so close to the great universality he portrayed as I did in that little human group in Bankend.

Shakespeare came from the people. He lived among them in this part of London, and through those who live there now, perhaps, as well as in his famous plays, his spirit breathes.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Sept. 1

The Universal Congress on Peace opens today in Paris. Last year it was held in Berlin, the year before in London. The French Government is represented at the inaugural meeting by Anatole de Monzie, and Edouard Herriot is presiding at the Sorbonne assembly. All peace-loving societies are participating.

Happily we have been spared up to the present the usual extravagant reports of extraordinary gambling in the casinos of the leading seaside resorts. There is hardly anything which is so calculated to increase discontent among the working classes as the accounts which are printed in the newspapers of how well-known industrialists, who refuse small demands for increases of wages, leave on the green tables night after night sums which often run into millions of francs. Apparently there has been a certain recognition of the imprudence. At the same time, the writer, from personal observation in French casinos in the summer season, has been amazed at the careless way in which persons who appeared to belong to the careful bourgeois classes fling away their savings. Those who are at other times thrifty and who before the war would have been economical in the spending of their money are carried away by the excitement of the casino towns. There is a display of wealth and an indifference to its possibilities of right employment that did not exist a few years ago.

There is a general belief among French aviators and among the manufacturers of airplanes that it will indeed be possible before many years are passed to establish an air service from Paris to New York—or, at any rate, from Europe to America. The recent experiments have shown that the distance is not too great to be covered in a single flight. France has taken the lead in the trial flights. Pelletier Dolsy, in a series of gigantic leaps, showed what could be done when he went from Paris to Tokyo. Captain Arachart made a non-stop flight almost to Dakar. Drouhin and Landry made a circular flight of 4400 kilometers, remaining in the air for more than forty-five hours. Then came the attempt to fly from Paris to Constantinople, then to Moscow, then to Copenhagen, and so back to Paris. As for Pitot and Pollon, they planned to fly directly to Aleppo and again from Paris to Bagdad. There have been so many of these long distance journeys in the air that it would seem entirely feasible with a little more experience to traverse the Atlantic.

No more remarkable art exhibitions have lately been seen in Paris than those of Robert Hallowell. They are remarkable because until recently Mr. Hallowell was known only as one of the band which helped to make a weekly review an American institution. He took up painting, and most of the Paris artists prepared the old quip that as a painter he was doubtless an excellent writer. But the quip was not used, because his water colors of the Mediterranean scene were really delightful. This year he is exhibiting in Paris oils as well as water colors. His subjects include Tunisia, Venice, Cassis, and the Swiss mountains. He must not be regarded as an amateur; his technique is considerable and, above all, his impressions are clear and vivid.

Since Jacques Copeau gave up the theater of the Vieux Colombier, there have been many speculations as to his plans. The Vieux Colombier was the most original and advanced playhouse in Paris and its closing was a blow to theatrical art. M. Copeau has remained silent in the country for some time, but now one hears of him again. He has gathered around him some members of his old company, together with new recruits, and is touring the provinces—particularly Burgundy. He is carrying

out his tour precisely on the lines of the strolling players of three centuries ago. They visit the towns and large villages, and give their shows only in theaters built in barns or any other place in which a stage can be fitted up. Chiefly their repertoire consists of Molière's farces. But some new plays are also being produced. The company is having excellent training for the day when it will again reopen in Paris.

A mistake seems to have been made by the municipal authorities in applying special fares on Sundays in the tramways and omnibuses. It was decreed that while on week days there should be two prices, on Sundays there should only be one class, and that class first-class. Whatever may be thought of Sunday observance, it was an extremely unpopular thing to penalize poor people who were compelled for one reason or another to travel about Paris on Sunday. The Parisian does not take decisions of this kind without protest, and has displayed the utmost ill humor. There was a sort of strike: the public determined in a body not to make any use of the tramways and omnibuses until the offending decision was rescinded. This boycotting has had its effect. One curious point to note is that those travelers who were in the habit of taking their places in the second-class compartments continued to do so even though they had paid first-class fares.

A commemorative plaque has been placed on the natal house of Louis Hemon, whose description of Canadian life in "Marie Chaperlain" has become world famous. Which by the way appeared in 1914. It was greeted as a masterpiece, but for some time the author remained almost unknown in his own country. He was regarded as a Canadian although, in fact, he was born at Brest and was entirely a Breton. For many years his paternal grandfather was a professor in the Lycée de Quimper. His mother's father represented in 1848 the Department of Finistère in the Constituent Assembly. His uncle was a Senator for the same region. Louis Hemon left Brittany at an early age but he frequently returned to the old chateau which was inhabited by his uncle near Fouesnant. The commemorative ceremony was very simple. It consisted of a short discourse by Charles Le Goffic, who was one of the earliest admirers of the talent of this Canadian Frenchman.

France has just conferred the title of Best Baker on a humble worker named Léon Deniau. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to honor those who conscientiously fulfill their lot in life, and it is proposed, in order to encourage craftsmanship, to institute from time to time in the various trades competitions in which by a process of elimination the winner is chosen by the workmen themselves, titles shall be conferred upon furniture makers, glass and iron workers, bricklayers, and other craftsmen. The idea appears to be a good one. Whatever may be the case in other countries, in France pride in craftsmanship still exists and simple, and the academicism has embarked upon the examination of the second volume. Therefore it is expected that the first volume, with a preface by René Doumic, the "perpetual secretary" of the Académie Française, will make its public appearance next May.

At last we are promised a new edition of the official dictionary of the French language. The revision of the first volume was completed by the Académie Française in February, 1924, but it was considered necessary to revise it again in order to deal with new words which had come into use during the past half century. The task is now finished, and the second volume has been prepared. The examination of the second volume. Therefore it is expected that the first volume, with a preface by René Doumic, the "perpetual secretary" of the Académie Française, will make its public appearance next May.